KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—*No.* 6. *Vol.* III.] LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1817. [*Vol.* 31[6]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, Jr.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

ALEX'R. PARKER & SON,

HAVE just received and opened at their store on Main-street, opposite the court-house in Lexington,

IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER ASSORTMENT,

Ladies best Kid and Morocco Slippers, assorted.
Ladies Cork-sol Shoes and Bootees, assorted.
The best Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS.
Loaf Sugar and Coffee.
Madder, Indigo, Ginger and Mustard.
The best Madeira & London particular WINES.
The best Port Wine and French Brandy.

They have also lately opened very cheap Flannels and rose Blankets—All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country Linen and Linsey.

49tf Lexington, Nov. 20, 1816.

☞ One of the Subscribers having just started to Philadelphia for the purpose of bringing out a large assortment of goods, in order to make room for them, those on hand will be sold on very *reduced prices* either by *wholesale or retail* for Cash. A. PARKER & SON.

Jan. 10 1817.

FOUNDRY
J. BRUEN

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY, in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches, that all kinds of BRASS AND IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice, and in the best manner also BELLS for Taverns, Court houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞I will give the highest price in CASH for old Iron, Copper Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d 1816—52-tf

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street: this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One third of the purchase money will be required in hand—on the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or
JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.

June 20, 1816 26-tf

Dancing School,

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that his DANCING SCHOOL will be opened on Friday the 18th of October, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main-street, where he proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its various branches, with a variety of new and fashionable COTILLIONS

Persons desirous of being instructed are requested to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store, Mill-street, or to John Darrac at Mr. Wickliff's tavern.

An Evening School will be opened for a limited number of young gentlemen on an immediate application—his time would not permit him otherwise to attend.

Regular PRACTISING BALLS will be established as soon as his pupils are sufficiently instructed.

October 7. 41

THE WESTERN
Piano-Forte Manufactory,

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDEN,

MANUFACTURER of PIANO-FORTES, (many years in London and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs ladies and gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano-Fortes; which for *goodness, beauty,* and *price* combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and *no dearer*—and equal to the best imported—made of *better materials—stand the climate better*—and 20 *per cent cheaper*—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality, and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,

Dec. 27, 1816. 52-tf

To my Friends and the Public in general.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind.—Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business. 42- October 14.

Tobacco.

1000 hhds. WANTED.—Enquire of
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Jan. 17. 3-tf

PAPER HANGINGS,

THE Subscribers repectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have just received an elegant assortment of

French and American Paper Hangings,

Which they offer for sale at very moderate prices. Among them there are a few sets of the Monuments of Paris,
Views of the City and Bay of Naples, with an elegant representation of Mount Vesuvius.
Captain Cook's voyage in the Pacific Ocean, and a representation of his death by the Owyhee nation.
A view of the Chase,
Paul and Virginia, and some views in India
They also have received a few handsome figures for Chimney boards
They have also received an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of
Teas, Coffee and Chocolate.
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar.
Raisins, Almonds and Brunes.
Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper, Mustard, Cinnamon, Race and Ground Ginger.
Indigo, Allum, Madder, Brimstone, Copperas, Glue and Rosin.
Lancaster, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff.
Spanish and Common Segars.
M'Queys best Chewing Tobacco.
Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin and Whisky.—*Best Quality.*
Cod Fish, Shad, Salmon, Mackarel, Scotch and Pickled Herrings.
Wash Balls, Shaving Soap, New-England Cheese and Sweet Oil.

The Subscribers continue to put up Paper Hangings, and execute

PAINTING & GLAZING.

Orders from the adjoining towns for any thing in their line, shall be promptly attended to. The highest price in CASH, will be given for clean FLAXSEED.

DOWNING & GRANT.

Lexington, Dec. 2. 49

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn. 1—tf Jan. 6, 1817.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

P. S. Among other articles they have CARPETING for Rooms, Passages, &c.

Also, a consignment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at Philadelphia prices.

T. T. & CO.

January 1st, 1817 128-tf

DIRECT TAX OF 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States, for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situate, and that he is authorised to receive the said taxes with an addition of ten per cent thereon: Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the Collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

For what county.	Date of Collector's notification that the Tax had become due.
Fayette,	Oct. 1, 1816.
Jessamine,	ditto
Woodford,	ditto
Butler,	Sept 23, 1816.
Logan,	ditto
Barren,	ditto
Warren,	ditto
Cumberland,	ditto
Bourbon,	Aug. 28, 1816.
Bracken,	ditto
Mason,	ditto
Nicholas,	ditto
Lewis,	ditto
Campbell,	Sept. 26, 1816.
Boone,	ditto
Harrison,	ditto
Franklin,	ditto
Scott,	ditto
Pendleton,	ditto
Gallatin,	ditto

Collector's Office, Jan. 21, 1817

JOHN H. MORTON,
Collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

4-8

Printers authorised to publish the laws, in this state, are requested to insert the above eight weeks, and forward their accounts.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Richard Cave, dec are desired to bring them forward for adjustment, and those indebted, are earnestly called on to make immediate payment to LEWIS SULLIVAN, JOHN HAWKINS, } Ex'tors.

Woodford county, Nov. 1816. 4-3

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators on the estate of *Jerathmel Bowers Borland,* dec'd.—Those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, those that are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN JENCKES,
JOS. S. BORLAND,
LEONARD WHEELER. } adm'rs.

Lexington, Jan. 22- 4-3mo.

COMPENSATION LAW.

SKETCH OF THE FIRST DAY'S DEBATE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14.

(Continued.)

Mr. CLAY, (Speaker) next addressed the chair. For one, he confessed he had been greatly gratified at the self-respect which the house had manifested in the conrse this subject had received. He did think, he said, that, at the commencement of the session, he would not say an improper but an unnecessary degree of zeal had been displayed in taking up this subject; and he had been highly gratified in finding thae the house had determined that the subject should take that dispassionate course which belonged to its character.

He did not agree, he said, with gentlemen, several of whom had expressed an opinion on this occasion &a former, that the dissatisfaction expressed through the country in regard to this law, was to be attributed wholly to faction, to demagogues, or designing men. Some of it perhaps might: but when we find, in all parts of the country, even in those having no intercourse with each other, a general dissatisfaction, we are bound to conceive that the people are really opposed to the measure.

Mr. C said he agreed perfectly in the sentiment, that instructions given by the people are obligatory on the representatives. This was a principle consecrated by the revolution, inseparable from all free governmnt, and which he therefore hoped never to see departed from in practice under ours. It was indeed, like all other general principles, regulated by certain limitations. An instruction to violate the constitution for instance, is not binding—why? Because the expression of the will of the people in the constitution is paramount to the expression of their will in the form of instructions, and because the representative is sworn to obey that paramount will. But, on questions of expediency, the will of the people ought to be binding; and, if there was a question, more than any other, in regard to which the popular will should be obeyed, it is that in which the representatives are called upon to fix their own compensation; in which they are a party on one side, and the people on the other. Every consideration of propriety and delicacy, as well as of principle, required that, where the opinion of the constituent in regard to compensation is decidedly expressed, it is to be received as conclusive and implicitly obeyed. Whilst, then, he had a seat on this floor, Mr. C said, it was immaterial how he arrived at the will of his constituents, or what were the evidences of it; it was sufficient that he should know it; in all cases of expediency he held the doctrine of an obligation on his part to observe the instructions, express or implied, of his constituents. Cases might possibly arise, in which he should not feel himself bound by instructions to deviate from the course which he conceived to be correct—where, for example, important facts existed materially varying the case, of which his constituents had been ignorant. In such a case, he might throw himself on the liberality and justice of the people to determine, under the whole circumstances, whether he had acted correctly or not. What is the will of the people of his particular district of his constituents, ought, on this subject, to be the question for every member. The people, Mr. C. said, whom he had the hor or to represent, were—he hoped he should not be accused of arrogance in saying so—were a people high minded, independent, jealous of their honor and their liberty, but at the same time, liberal and just; and so also, he doubted not, were all the people of the United States. In regard to that district, he believed that the people would be satisfied with any liberal compensation to the members of Congress, that should not be extravagant in its amount. He believed they would be satisfied, if the compensation should be fixed at ten, eleven or twelve dollors per day—At the last session, Mr C. said, he had stated his preference for a daily compensation over a fixed salary or gross amount per session, but that the reasons urged in favor of the latter mode were so plausible if not convincing, as to be sufficient to warrant the experiment of that plan which if found unsatisfactory or inexpedient, it would be always in the power of Congress to repeal. In advocating the return from a salary to a daily but increased compensation, at the same time that he conformed to the will of his constituents, he did not vary the grounds on which he had acted at the last session

The idea of the salary mode of compensation being so alarming in its consquences as had been described, was, Mr. C. said, a very novel one. All who recollected the debates in the conventions on the Constitution—in that of Virginia, for instance, would remember that all parties treated the clause, respecting the compensation of members of Congress, as contemplating a salary, using that identical phrase. Patrick Henry, speaking of a salary, hoped that the members would not fix their salary at an unreasonable rate. Mr. Grayson and the late Gov. Tyler took the other side, and said their fears were that Congress would fix it at so low a rate that only the wealthy would be able to defray the expense of attending Congress, the effect of which would be to lead this government to a species of oligarchy. Notwithstanding, however, the idea of the power of Congress, as they deemed expedient, to fix their compensation in one or the other form having been coeval with the instrument under which they act, Mr. C. said he preferred a daily compensation, because it was more simple, more conformable to the usages of the states, besides being more equal and more just in its operation in regard to the members at different times For, although, if we take a series of years, the result, as it respects the public, will be the same under the one mode and under the other, as it regards the members serving in that series, the result will be unequal, the member serving in a Congress whose sessions are of long duration receiving no more than him who serves in a Congress whose sessions are of short duration. There was in fact no way to make the compensation perfectly equal, but to make it daily.

It became this House, on the present occasion, Mr. C. said, to deliberate, to act calmly and deliberately. He would not, he said, examine the causes of dissatisfaction from Maine to Georgia, from the shores of the Atlantic to the remotest west; whether it had arisen from misconstruction of the act, from want of information as to the considerations which made it expedient, &c. In relation to his own district, he had great pleasure in stating what had been the fact. When I went home, said he, I do not recollect having met with one solitary individual of any description of party who was not opposed to the act, who did not on some ground or other think it an improper and unjust law. But, after it had been discussed, and examined with all its lights, I did not find (as far as I recollect) a solitary individual who did not admit that the augmentation of the compensation of the members was a just and proper measure. The result of all that I heard was a conviction on my mind, that the people remain dissatisfied with the form, but that ninety-nine out of an hundred are satisfied that there ought to be an augmentation of the compensation of the members, proportionate to the depreciation of money, or, what is the same thing, to the increase in the price of commodities since 1789. For his part then, Mr. C. said, he had a disposition to do justice to the members, as well as to the people. If the compensation were reduced so low as that none but opulent men could aspire to seats in this House, the evil produced by the fathers of the constitution would be realized; and all the middling class of society, that in which the weight of talents is to be found in this country, would be banished from the legislative councils.

Mr. C. said, that, under such impressions, he should vote for a higher compensation than six dollars per day. He felt indifferent whether it should be now fixed at eight, nine or ten dollars; confident, whichever sum should be agreed to, that not only the people of the district which he represented would approve, but that the whole American people would sanction the measure by their approbation. He differed from an honorable gentleman from New York, with regard to an increase of the mileage. He thought that also ought to be increased; for, he asked, who makes the greatest sacrifice in coming here? The members from the greatest distance certainly. If, then, the mileage be increased, in the same ratio with the daily pay, the greatest benefit will be bestowed where there is the greatest burden.

Mr. C. concluded by saying, he did not think this a very important question, and he should not therefore longer detain the attention of the committee. He had thought himself bound to assign the reasons for the vote he should give, and should vote with cheerfulness for the sum proposed by the committee or for higher.

Mr. RANDOLPH, understanding the whole merits of the bill to be before the House on the present question, which he had not before understood to be the case, proceeded to deliver his views of it.

The question, he said, had assumed a character, had put on an appearance and quality which did not belong to it. As such, he for one was willing to strip it of its borrowed plumes. That if a sentiment exist in the public mind, it is immaterial in what manner manifested, it is entitled to weight, he agreed: but he was not prepared either to affirm or deny that the sentiment which the gentleman had said pervaded the whole continent, was the ruling sentiment. In what manner had it been excited? The honrable member had said that in all parts of the country, however disconnected with one another, there existed but one opinion in relation to the law This country, said Mr R. is, or was but lately, divided into two great parties, which possessed complete and efficient control over the press No sooner did the law of the last session pass, than both parties stared in the race of popularity to run down that law. To this fact must be attributed the general sentiment of indignation which had been referred to. He held in his hand, he said, the authority on the state and condition of England—and here we had proceeded *pari passu*—that by means of the press the means which exists in the heart of the body politic, is propagated and diffused to its remotest extremities. In this way the present public indignation, if it did exist, had been excited Gentlemen, Mr. R. said, had spoken of their districts; he would speak of his. It had been for some time past a sort of ward in chancery, and every constituted authority, from the President of the United States down to the Printer's devil, had had it in his especial care, and yet, he was bold to say, that in that district such a sentiment as the Speaker represented to prevail throughout the United States, did not exist. To the cause he had mentioned, was to be attributed (disgraceful fact!) the public excitement which was represented to exist. The people of the United States, Mr. R said, were, as they had been represented to be, a virtuous high-minded people. They had borne, and would ever continue to bear, burthens and privations of the most enormous and distressing kind, so as they were convinced, rightly or not, that the public weal required them. They had borne the embargo—they had borne the miserable non-importation system—they had borne a long, bloody, destructive, and some respects, disastrous war—they had borne with mismanagement in the Camp and in the Senate, and they would ever bear with it, so long as they believe that the intentions of those clothed with power, have been honest and good.

But we are told, said Mr. R. that this is a matter of money; that the whole report of the select committee on the subject, is about money. And about what did the committee report? The subject matter of their report was money; and what other subject should they have spoken of? Would the gentleman have had them talk of fortifications, of military and naval defence, of roads and canals, or the national university? I have, said Mr. R. a much more serious fault than that to find with this—that the last member of the syllogism is in direct contradiction to the major and minor. It *is* true, Mr. R. said (referring probably to the absence of Mr. Webster, the reputed author of that report) that those men who come from the greatest distance to Congress, suffer most. What, he asked, was the situation of the men whom we follow to their long and dreary abode, in this place, because intelligence cannot reach their abodes in time to draw their friends around them before their death?

That we are bound to hold the opinions of the people in high respect, said Mr. R. I agree; but there are *some* subjects on which we are better qualified to give than to receive instruction. Any man, who has had experience of public life in this place, is better able to say what is a reasonable compensation, than any man who has not been here; and, when I talk of reasonable compensation, do I mean to say there is any assignable relation between services on this floor and money? None—there is none. No sum of mere money, taking it for granted the party is separated from his wife or children—ignorant of each other's situation, when one, or both, or all, may be struggling in the agonies of death—no compensation can remunerate a man for his suffering in that circumstance.

In that part of the country, where it was notorious that wealth was not accumulated as in others, how would they, Mr. R. asked, be able to send men here, fit to struggle with the wealth of the south and west? For, he said, he had no hesitation in saying, that the wealth as well as the power and talent of the country, was travelling in a south-western direction. Wealth, & wealth only, would become a passport to a seat here. He asked, what must not be the avarice of that wretch, who, for 1500 dollars, would sell his country and himself! Look, he said, at the compensation we give to the common sailor; look at the compensation to the captains of our navy, and to the field and general officers of the army, and compare it with the compensation the law of the last session went to give members of Congress. If he thought the public now required it, Mr. R. said, he would vote to repeal the law; but nothing short of the proposition he had made would answer the public sentiment. It would be only to forbear the pay of the present session, said he, which I would disdain to receive, under this bill. I said at the last session, I would as soon be caught with my hand in my neighbor's pocket, as vote against the bill then before us, and receive the money, and I say so still. After dwelling on the advantages of his amendment, Mr R. returned to the subject of the bill. Is there a country on the face of the earth, he asked, where the officers are as well paid as ours? He spoke of the subordinate officers, the military and naval officers particularly. Had any appeal been made, not to say to the generosity but to the prodigality of this House, in their favor, without being favorably answered? How many bills had passed to make good to the captors of ships of war, the amount, and the enormous amount too, of vessels destroyed? How many men of the naval and military have been elevated from poverty to affluence and splendor! Are we about to affirm, said he, that the representatives on this floor, are the only degraded cast in this society, when the emoluments of military, naval, and executive officers, are raised to the highest pitch. Shall it be declared by ourselves, that this house, as has been well expressed by the gentleman from Louisiana, shall be the mere initiative school for executive appointments. God forbid, said he, that the time should ever come that this House should be regarded as the mere stepping stone to other offices—as the ladder to be kicked from under the aspirant, when he has attained his object. I have always regarded a seat in this House—and from that consideration have rejected overtures for a different situation—as worth the acceptance of *any* man of a liberal and honorable ambition. The qualifications to fit a member for this House, are such as 1500 dollars per year will not purchase. There was, Mr. R. said, a valuable description of men of excellent talents—of planters and farmers of a certain mediocrity of situation, who could not come, under the old compensation—which he begged the House not to restore to the statute book, unless they meant to make the station of a Representative, such a one that none but two descriptions of men could afford to seek it, the opulent nabob on the one hand, and the miserable political muck-worm on the other.

Mr. R. said he had another objection to this bill—that it contained no provision for additional compensation to the Speaker of this House. [Mr. R having been corrected in this impression, continued thus:] He had misapprehended the bill; and that a provision to allow him twice the amount allowed to other members was contained in the bill. That compensation, he said, was not adequate to the character and condition of the presiding officer of the House. When I think, said he, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, my mind naturally reverts to the Onslow's of England and the Peyton Randolphs of America I look to a man who ought to possess talents of no despicable sort; who ought to have parliamentary law at least at his finger's ends; who ought to be the grave and dignified moderator of an assembly of a great and august character—for such it is, and little they know of it who deem of it less reverently. Never let me see a man in that chair, who is a partizan on the floor and an umpire there. The Speaker of this House and the President of the Senate ought to have a compensation commensurate with the dignity of their stations. Why have we given to Hull, Decatur, Jones, to Scott, Brown, and other worthies in the public employ, ample compensation? because we expect them to live like gentlemen, and the members of this House are to live—like blackguards If he was not mistaken, the amount of compensation granted to a brigadier was double that which is allowed to a member of this House, if he was wrong in this, let it be stated.

With respect to public sentiment, said Mr. R. permit me to say that, in that ancient and respectable state of which I am an unworthy member, an indication has been given of the public sentiment which I hail as auspicious to the course which I trust will finally be taken here. A resolution, soon after the meeting of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, had been popped on the table, by some eager bidder at the auction of popularity—whom he knew not, and cared not—expressing strong disapprobation of the act of Congress now proposed to be repealed. That honorable body had acted with a dignity which became them, as they always have acted, and he trusted always would: they laid the resolution on the table, and have ever since refused to take it up—and there it lies nailed, like bad money on the counter—and with his consent and good will so should lie this bill. And why? He perfectly appreciated the motives of the gentleman from Kentucky who had brought in this bill; but it was not practicable to act in obedience to that public sentiment, on which the gentleman sustained his views of the subject, and fall short of the proposition to refund the excess already received. Mr. R. said he would not meet his

onstituents, passing the bill and receiving the ompensation. I will not, said he, touch one cent of your money. Since I had a seat on this floor, I have always received what the Sergeant at arms has given me; and, if it were necessary to appeal to any man in support of my declarations, I would bring him into court to say, whether I have not said to him, see what you give me, make it right—but I never did (nor will I ever) count one cent I got from the officer of this house. It was not, Mr. R. said, for six or ten dollars a year, that any man who had a particle of self respect, would sacrifice what he must, to come here. Gentlemen come here for honor—he did not support, he said that any man comes here to take a point of observation from which he can carry on more securely a system of political intrigue.

Who would have believed—*who* would have believed, he asked, that the people of the U. States would have borne all the privations and losses of the late war, and of the measures that led to it: that they would have quietly regarded a national debt, swelled to an amount unknown, to an amount greater than the whole expence of our seven years' war: that they would have seen the election of President taken out of their hands; that they would have borne with abuse and peculation through every department of the government and in the commissariat, &c.—and that the great Leviathan, which slept under all these grievances, should be roused into action by the *fifteen hundred dollar law*, as a petition laid on the table this morning so handsomely called it. As to that petition, he would say nothing of it but that the agents who manufactured and sent it here seemed to have done every thing but read the law in question—for the principles stated in that petition, as belonging to it, were diametrically opposite to the provisions of the law.

Mr. R. said he trusted, with the honorable Speaker, that they should deliberate on this question with sobriety, impartiality and dignity—not so much as to the question before the House, as on every occasion which comes before this body—because such conduct was due to the body itself. He trusted that this house would pursue one or the other of two courses; that it would permit the matter to sleep, and leave it to be settled by those who rode into Congress on the unpopularity of the law. For he should blush, he said, that this house, actuated by public sentiment, should act at all on the subject, and fall short of making the most ample and complete restitution. For the sake of the character of this house for consistency, the bill ought not to pass in the present shape. What will the public say? These very demagogues and infuriated partizans, what will they say? That you have made a most ungracious and lame *amende* to the public. We can do nothing properly, said Mr. R. but leave the subject where it is, and let our successors, howsoever and for whatsoever elected, act under the impulse by which they were chosen. The fact was, upon this occasion, Mr. R. said, that those who had labored to excite the public mind, had not labored in vain. The mischief he said, was done. It was thought a fine theme of declamation, and taken up accordingly by the prostituted presses of both factions of the country; but that excitement had in a great degree subsided. Mr. R. spoke of the importance of preserving the character of this house. We (said he) have nothing to give—we hold no levees—we have no retainers, no clients—the representatives are accountable biennially to their constituents, from which ordeal I feel no disposition to shrink, but which detracts something from value of a seat in this house, or we should not so often see members vacating their seats here and taking seats in the other house—and, if members of this house, who have served their country with fidelity, perhaps with ability, are to be hunted down in their districts with every little matter pertaining rather to the ministerial administration of this house than to affairs of great national concernment, what will be the consequence? Who will accept a seat on this floor on these conditions? What man, he asked, would come, separating himself from his family, to live in narrow lodgings in this most uncomfortable and expensive place in the whole world—if he is to be called to severe account, for a vote, not upon questions of war, embargo, taxes, public debt, &c. but for giving the door keeper a hundred dollars extra at the end of a session, or because he has received himself a pitiful compensation, beneath what any man would earn at any profession who is worthy of a seat here.

One objection had been made to his motion, that it might not perhaps be in the power of every member to make restitution. He should be sorry, he said, to think such was the situation of any honorable member on this floor—he believed it was not. If not in his power at present, it would be to every man hereafter—and he would hold it as a debt of the highest dignity, as a debt of honor, to be first paid. If there should be any one of this house in that predicament, in what respect would he differ from the hundreds and thousands of debtors on the public books? In this; that he would have obtained the money he would owe agreeably to law, honestly, openly, fairly. If such were his own case, Mr. R said he had no hesitation in saying, that if it went to the last particle of property he had in the world, not excepting, further than absolutely necessary, his wearing apparel, he would refund to the last farthing the excess he had received beyond the amount he would have received, had the law of the session not passed.

Mr. KING, of Massachusetts, rose immediately after Mr Randolph, and observed, that he felt under what disadvantages any gentleman rose after the honorable gentleman of Virginia; but that he had the satisfaction of agreeing with him, as to the course which the House ought to pursue on this occasion: to wit, an immediate and absolute repeal of the compensation law of the last session; and, if agreeable to the honoroble gentlemen, his opinion was, that the repeal should relate back to the beginning of this session, on the ground that the law of the last session had a similar retrospective operation. Mr. Chairman, I was in favor of the law of the last session; I voted for it: and took occasion then to remark, that I was not solicitous as to the impression which that law might make on the public. Nor, sir, shall I ever be solicitous as to the reception of a law, provided, at its passage, I deem it correct and expedient. I never shall attempt to feel my way through this or any other house of legislation, by, before-hand, feeling the public pulse. At the same time, I acknowledge, that such is the nature of the government, if after the passage of any measure, it becomes generally unpopular; if, by any means, it be rendered odious to the great body of the people, that is a sufficient ground of repeal. The enquiry then is, is the compensation law of the last session unpopular; is it odious to the great body of the American people? I think it has become so.—To decide this point, I shall not rely upon the intemperate resolves of self-created clubs or assemblies. I shall not trouble you with the impotent presentments of grand juries, however in other respects honorable. They had better confine their acts to the correction of crimes in their vicinity, than to extend their gratuitous labors to supposed national grievances, which they cannot correct; nor shall I dwell upon the ebullitions of factious prints, or factious demagogues, belonging to either party: but I shall rely on solemn legislative resolves, and the decision of the people themselves, in the election of members to this House. Respecting these legislative resolves, I cannot, with some gentlemen, think them binding on the representative in all cases whatever, nor with others esteem them of trifling importance. I shall always receive them with great deference, as valuable and authentic sources of information; and when not against the common dictates of my own mind, follow them. And I am happy that those which I have received from the legislature of Massachusetts, point to a course in this business, which I with pleasure adopt.—Many other states have also instructed their senators, and requested their representatives to aid in the repeal of this law. But, sir, the people have decided this point: one half of the members of this House felt the effects of that decision; myself among the rest. Not that they have taken from me any thing which I sought after—not that they have taken from me either property, or happiness, by depriving me of a seat here. No, sir, they have by that act restored me to both; to my profession, and to the invaluable blessing of a beloved family. Sir, is there any thing in a seat here, save the opportunity it affords of aiding to advance the interest of our country? Is there any other consideration? Is there any sum which could induce a man to submit to the privations, which members on this floor submit to—privations so eloquently described by the hon. gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. R.) from the loss of the society of family and friends, to that of life itself? Sir, I have personally endured all but the closing scene here; nothing but the request of friends, and an ardent desire to lend my feeble aid to measures for the good of our country, would induce me to remain another hour in this place. But it is said that the public sentiment is against the mode, not the amount of compensation. Do you suppose that the people cannot distinguish between form and substance? Do you suppose that all this discontent would have been manifested, if the amount had not been augmented? Believe me, Sir, you would have the same objections, if you had added two or four dollars per diem to the former allowance. But, sir, it is a matter of dollars and cents about which self respect might forever forbid us to dispute. I consider the law of the last session as an appeal to the American people: it was even presumed that they would approve a provision, the tendency of which was to place their immediate representatives on an equality as to compensation, with some of the officers of government; but they decided this appeal against us; it is appeal in the last resort, and I most cheerfully acquiese in the decision. I have nothing to ask—nothing to expect from government or people, except from government that protection of life, liberty and property, which, as an American citizen, I have a right to demand.

But, sir, there are other considerations since the passage of this law which show the inexpediency of its longer continuance. Hon. Gentlemen remember, that, as soon as the law passed; nay, I believe, before it received the signature of the President, your table was crowded with petitions for increase of pay and salaries, on the ground that members, having increased their own pay, could not refuse to do the same for others, even where there was not the same equity, as in the case of members. How difficult was it to say nay to these applications! I must confess to you, for one, I could not. Restore to us, then, that independence of discussing on all cases, which we had before the passage of this law. The high, independent, honorable ground, on which Congress ought always to stand.

Another consideration: one reason for passing the law was, that our compensation had been, for some time, and was then, paid in a depreciated currency. Now, happily for the nation, the credit of the government is restored, and the currency of the country in a rapid course of improvement; members will no longer be defrauded by being paid in a depreciated medium.

There is another consideration, which my mind almost revolts from stating. Sir I cannot receive, from any man or body of men, any thing by way of compensation, which those who pay, or bear the burthen, think unreasonable. *Dig*, thank God, we can, but *to beg, except from thee, great Author of every good, and every perfect gift!* we ought to be ashamed.

It has lately been remarked by an hon. gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) to whom I always attend with great satisfaction, that this House is not the favorite with the American people; I do not know that it ought to be, nor the other branch either, except so far as they may aid the Executive in distributing the *good things* of the government (as some consider them.) Look at your powers under the constitution; see how many more opportunities you have to oppress, than to relieve the people, and I fear the fact, but too well answers the theory of the government. Your very first power is, "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises," which you do with unsparing hand; "to borrow money on the credit of the United States," which power you at times have exhausted; "to regulate commerce" which you have sometimes destroyed by regulation; "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies." You have been much more anxious to give the freedom of your country to foreignors than to grant freedom to the oppressed of your own citizens. Yes, sir, you have passed law after law, on the subject of naturalization; but for a long time have maintained the silence of the grave, as to a system of bankruptcy, as to the relief of your own people, creditors, as well as debtors; for I hold that a correct system of bankruptcy is equally beneficial to both. Look too at the bills reported at this session, for what has been called internal improvement, for universities, roads, canals and various other objects started now merely because the President happened, by the miscalculation of some inferior officer to state that there was a large surplus in the national treasury—you pounce upon it like birds of prey upon their game. Sir, an overflowing in the treasury is not always a sign that the pockets of the citizens are full; the reverse is too often the case. Repeal your land tax, brush away your various other internal taxes—reduce the duties on importation one half—pay off your national debt—*then, if you have a surplus in your treasury*, apply it in any way authorised by the constitution, which shall render the people contented and happy. Remember, the greatest internal improvement you can make is in the condition of the people. Because some favoured regions, in return for their valuable products, their cotton and tobacco, have gold showered down upon them, it is not the case generally. I can point you to other portions of our country, to others of our fellow citizens, equally deserving, who instead of the ability of paying the heavy dues exacted of them by government, are at this inclement season, surrounded by their suffering families—their children crying for bread: Yes, sir, a region which feels as little the benign rays of government, as the soil itself does those of the blessed sun, through the mountains of snow which now cover it. Do you expect then to be the favorite of the nation, unless you embrace a few of the many opportunities which occur, to promote the direct interest of the people, and render them contented and happy? An opportunity now offers—another will soon be presented, in the passage of the bankrupt bill, to do justice to the feelings and the expectations of the American people. But we are told that our consistency, our honor, is at stake—that we ought not to yield this point to the people. By whom, and against his constituents—the few against many—one against thirty-five thousand? The issue of such a contest is by no means doubtful. And what is the stake? Whether you shall receive, two, or four, or six dollars per diem, in addition to the former compensation. Sir, it ought not to be a subject of a moments deliberation. On this point, I beg leave to introduce what I deem a respectable authority. About the year 1762, a bill passed the parliament of Great Britain for the naturalization of *Jews*. I mean no disrespectful comparison. It was called the *Jew Bill*. The nation was in a ferment—church and state supposed in danger. As soon as parliament assembled, at the next session, a motion was made for the repeal of the obnoxious act. A distinguished member who had voted for the *Jew Bill*, made the following among other pertinent observations:

Extract from Lord Littleton's speech on the repeal of the act called Jew Bill, in the year 1753.

"Resolution and steadiness are excellent qualities; but it is the application of them upon which their value depends. A wise government will know where to yield, as well as where to resist; and there is no surer mark of littleness of mind, in an administration, than obstinacy in trifles. Public wisdom, on some occasions, must condescend to give way to popular *excitement*, especially in a free country where the humor of the people must be considered as attentively as the humor of a king in an absolute monarchy. Under both forms of government, a prudent and honest ministry will indulge a small folly, and will resist a great one. Not to vouchsafe now and then a kind indulgence to the former, would discover an ignorance in human nature; not to resist the latter at all times, would be meanness and servility."

Such a course I would recommend as to the compensation bill of the last session—an immediate and unconditional repeal.

Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, next made a short speech. He was decidedly in favor of a repeal of the law, and a restoration of the six dollars per day. He had been instructed by his constituents to use his influence in procuring the repeal of the act of last session; and, if he had not, he should have certainly pursued the same course. That law, he said, was viewed in a most odious light by the people of the state which he represented; and no wonder, since a country with so poor a market for its produce, and where money did not circulate in any quantity, even six dollars per day appeared a wonderful large compensation, &c. Mr. H. generally explained his views of the subject, which we have not at present room to give more at length.

The committee then rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

GENERAL HARRISON'S CASE.

The select committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the letter and documents from the Acting Secretary of War, on the subject of General Harrison's letter, ask leave to Report—That they have investigated the facts involved in this enquiry, by the examination of documents and a great number of most respectable witnesses, personally acquainted with the transactions from which the enquiry originated. And the committee are unanimously of opinion, that Gen. Harrison stands above suspicion, as to his having had any pecuniary or improper connection with the officers of the Commissariat for the supply of the army; that he did not wantonly or improperly interfere with the rights of contractors, and that he was, in his measures, governed by a proper zeal and devotion to the public interest.

The committe beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; and, and as the papers refer in part to the contractors of the North Western Army where accounts are unsettled, and only incidentally involved in this enquiry, that the papers be transmitted to the Department of War.

After the report was read, Mr. Hulbert said, that, having the honor to be one of the committee who made the report which was then before the House, he felt it his duty to make a few remarks upon it.

The committee, he said, considered the subject an important one. It was interesting to the public, and highly and especially so to Gen. Harrison. The character of that gentleman had been impeached. They, therefore determined to make the investigation as full and thorough, as should be in their power. With such views and sentiments, they entered upon the enquiry. They had notified a gentleman who had made charges in writing against the General and requested his attendance upon the committee, and he had more than once attended. They had read and considered all the documents and papers which they thought calculated to throw light on the enquiry, and had examined many respectable witnesses, and the investigation had resulted in a firm belief, and an unanimous opinion of the committee, that the insinuations and complaints which had been made against General Harrison, and which were the foundation of his application to Congress, were unmerited groundless and unjust.

Mr. Hulbert said it gave him pleasure to make these declarations. He considered himself doing an act of justice to an injured individual. He said he must acknowledge, that he had entertained impressions very unfavorable to the General. The complaints, which had been made against him, had spread far and wide.—The bane and antidote had not gone together. He rejoiced that this enquiry had been made, and he had no hesitation in saying, that, so far as the report of the committee should defend, before the public, the conduct and character of Gen. Harrison, it would promote the cause of truth and justice.

Mr. Hulbert said that the general had been charged with unjust and oppressive conduct, in relation to the contractors in the army under his command. He said he was entirely satisfied that the General had interfered only in those cases, where he thought his duty to the public imperiously required it. In saying this, he meant to cast no imputation upon the contractors; he spoke only of what he believed to be the motives of Gen. Harrison.

The most serious accusation against the General was, that, while he was commander in chief in the west, regardless of his country's good, he was in the habit of managing the public concerns with a view to his own private interest and emolument. Mr. Hulbert said, he could not refrain from pronouncing this a false and cruel accusation. He was confident that directly the reverse was true. There was the most satisfactory evidence, that the general, in the exercise of his official duties, in his devotion to the public interest, had neglected his private concerns, to his material detriment and injury. In a word, said Mr. Hulbert, I feel myself authorised to say, that every member of the committee is fully satisfied, that the conduct of Gen. Harrison, in relation to the subject matter of this enquiry, has been that of a brave, honest and honorable man; that, instead of deserving censure, he merits the thanks and applause of his country.

CAPTIVES BY THE INDIANS

Mr Construck, rose to offer a resolution. He said he had sometimes been called upon in the discharge of professional obligation, to probe those wounds and to cause them to bleed afresh, which were partially healed. It was now his painful duty to advert to transactions, which exhibited the human character in an amiable and honorable aspect, and in vile and horrid deformity. The history of the battle of the river Raisin, said he, fought under the command of the brave but unfortunate General Winchester, has been read by this house and this nation, with too much interest and sensibility, to have been forgotten. It encloses events which incessantly awaken our sympathy and regret for the unhappy fate of many of our beloved fellow citizens, and which excite our abhorrence and detestation of the base and perfidious conduct of General Proctor, who commanded the combined force of British and Indians, with which our troops had to contend on that memorable occasion. Yes, Mr. Speaker, the names of Allen, Hart, Graves, and Simpson, with many of their virtuous companions in arms, will live in the esteem and affection of mankind, and their catastrophe be deplored, whilst the name of Proctor, branded with eternal infamy, will only survive to be the scorn and derision of the world. Far be it from me, sir, to cherish a sentiment of unforgiving hostility, towards any of those British officers, or soldiers who have waged the recent contest against us, with a due regard to the principles and usages of civilized warfare. Among these, sir, were doubtless many examples of brave, humane, and honorable men. But surely the generous Briton must blush and feel humiliated at the recollection, that the same country which gave birth to a Sydney, a Russell, a Chatham and a Howard, should also have produced a Proctor. Whilst the heart sickens over the consideration of his murderous malignity, it is torn with anguish from the remembrance of its dreadful consequences. It is known, sir, that in January, 1813, Frenchtown and its contiguous settlements were menaced by a savage foe. The inhabitants manifested their fearful apprehensions, and solicited, from our army, aid and protection. General Winchester, with a force of about seven hundred and fifty men, chiefly volunteers from the state of Kentucky, among whom were many of her most favorite sons, promptly repaired to this quarter to defend the inhabitants from that promiscuous carnage, in which this species of enemy usually indulge: That on the 22d day of the month, above 1500 British and Indians, the latter headed by Roundhead, and Splitlog, and all under the command of General Proctor, attacked this Spartan band—They successfully repelled, for a considerable time, the furious assaults of the enemy; and nobly sustained the honor of the country, in the unequal conflict. But, sir, the most wise and gallant efforts, whilst they challenge our admiration, are not always crowned with success.

Terrors and fair promises were held out, by General Proctor, to our troops. They were told by him, in case they did not surrender, he could not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians, and that Frenchtown would be burned. They were moreover promised by him, that, if they would surrender, they should not be murdered, that they should not be rifled of their private effects, and that the officers should have their side arms returned: and with what faith these engagements were regarded, is too well known.—Here we have an awful manifestation of the deplorable ruins of the fall, and another distressing proof of the depravity of man. The surviving prisioners were put under the protection of Indians, to be marched to Malden. But few ever arrived at the place of destination. Many were wantonly massacred on the way, and others carried off by the Indians, and made the degraded objects of an abominable traffic.

The houses containing the sick and wounded were burned, and the rights of sepulture from an affected fear of offending the Indians were refused our slaughteeed citizens. This last act of friendship and of duty, was however performed to some, in the face of every peril, by the humane inhabitants of this ill-fated region. I have said sir, that many of our captive citizens were made the degraded objects of an abominable traffic. Yes sir, Americans, our brethren, rendered dear to us by a thousand sacred ties, were publicly hawked about the roads and streets, to gratify the cupidity or afford the means of indulging the beastly appetites on their savage masters. In view of the complicated misery our troops were suffering and would continue to endure in barbarian captivity, the citizens in and about Detroit, obeying the voice of humanity, and the dictates of benevolent feelings purchased numbers of them from the Indians. Some of the inhabitants who engaged in this laudable work, are, I understand, in limited circumstances, and stand in need of being remunerated for these expenditures. The ladies, ever pre-eminent in acts of kindness and charity, displayed the distinguishing perfections of their character, upon this mournful occasion. They cheerfully parted with their personal ornaments and with many articles of clothing, to redeem from the most deplorable slavery their brave but unfortunate defenders. In thus purchasing redemption, sir, for our captives, the inhabitants anticipated the government in the discharge of an imperious duty, which it certainly would have performed. Sound policy, which is always founded in justice, demands that the government should indemnify the class of citizens, of which I have spoken. It cannot wish them longer to sustain those losses, which ought to be borne by the nation.

It is proper to mention, sir, upon this subject, what I am informed has lately been ascertained, that even at this moment one of our citizens, taken prisoner at the River Raisin, is held in cruel bondage by an Indian in the Upper province of Canada.

Sir, I cannot suppress the effusions of my sensibility, when I reflect on the various and aggravated evils which those of certain portions of our frontier have suffered in the course of the late war. Legislate as far as you can with a view to their alleviation, and they will have eventually sustained its calamities in an undue proportion, with those of the interior. Under these impressions, sir, I indulge a hope, that the resolution may be adopted, and that the important subject it involves, may be prosecuted to an honorable and beneficial result.

Mr. C. then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, to remunerate those who in the late war redeemed (by purchase) our captive officers and soldiers, from the Indians, and of making such provision as may be deemed expedient, to redeem those now in captivity.

Mr. Harrison said, he hoped this resolution would be adopted, and the latter clause of it particularly, on account of information of an important character which had come to his knowledge. He had learnt, he said, from a respectable source, that a citizen of ours was at this moment held in captivity, by an Indian, in the city of Quebec, the capitol of the province of Lower Canada, where governor general of all the possessions of H. B. M. in Canada resides. Mr. H. said he had been in doubt whether to give credit to a tale so improbable, as that a citizen of the United States, whom the British government was bound by treaty to release and deliver up, should yet be retained in captivity. He had to read again and again the letter he had received from a lawyer of high standing in Lexington, who assured him he was well acquainted with the person who had given him the information, that a certain man by the name of Fant or Fants, a drummer in Captain Hart's company, (whom Gen. H. said he well remembered) was hired out in Quebec by an Indian, for the benefit of his pocket. It was impossible that the circumstance should exist, and the fact should not before this have reached the ears of British officers there. He hoped the resolution would be adopted, and that the President of the United States, would take proper measures to represent that circumstance in its proper light to the British government.

Statements of the situation of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches.

OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY, 31st Dec. 1816.

Stock,	$441,775 10
Debts due the Bank	997,593 21
Monies deposited in do.	417,450 12
Notes of the Bank in circulation,	481,249 16
Cash on hand,	303,324 95

Of the Washington Branch Bank, Dec. 15, 1816.

Stock,	200,000
Debts due to the Branch,	390,923 14
Monies deposited in do.	59,919 79
Notes of the Branch in circulation	197,384 50
Cash on hand,	70, 88 15

Of the Paris Branch Bank, Dec. 15 1816

Stock,	110,000 00
Debts due to the Branch,	209,140 53
Monies deposited in do.	83,933 37
Notes of the Brach in circulation,	98,266 67
Cash on hand,	89 870 63

Of the Lexington Branch Bank, Dec. 15, 1816.

Stock,	250,000
Debts due to the Branch,	551 456 68
Monies deposited in the Branch,	302,346 46
Notes of the Branch in circulation	135,798 00
Cash on hand,	187 652 43

Of the Winchester Branch Bank, Dec. 15, 1816.

Stock,	100,000 00
Debts due the Branch,	200,329 17
Monies deposited in do.	12 010 06
Notes of the Branch in circulation	121,630
Cash on hand,	38,084 73

Of the Richmond Branch Bank, Dec 15 1816.

Stock,	100,000 00
Debts due to the Branch,	185,331 75
Monies deposited in do.	17,136 55
Notes in circulation,	93,969 00
Cash on hand,	29,885 11

Of the Danville Branch Bank, Dec. 15, 1816.

Stock,	110,000
Debts due to the Branch,	205,342 15
Monies deposited in do.	40,560 33
Notes of the Branch in circulation	93,590 00
Cash on hand,	62,095 75

Of the Bardstown Branch Bank, Dec 15 1816.

Stock,	110,000 00
Debts due to the Branch,	256 0.2 60
Monies deposited in do.	100.30 25
Notes of the Branch in circulation	109,946 41
Cash on hand,	61,243 05

Of the Shelbyville Branch Bank, Dec 15, 1816.

Stock,	100,000 00
Debts due to the Branch,	150,542 00
Monies deposited in do.	23 658 62
Notes of the Branch in circulation	96,963 50
Cash on hand,	35,758 15

Of the Louisville Branch Bank, Dec. 15 1816.

Stock,	200,000 00
Debts due to the Branch,	420 6.. 36
Monies deposited in do.	235,765 32
Notes of the Branch in circulation	218 613 45
Cash on hand,	23,617 51

Of the Russellsville Branch Bank, Dec 15 1816.

Stock,	136, 00 00
Debts due to the Branch,	267,243 91
Monies deposited in do.	77,549 22
Notes of the Branch in circulation	137,342 82
Cash on hand,	64,944 04

Of the Hopkinsville Branch Bank, Dec. 15 1816.

Stock,	100,000 00
Debts due to the Branch,	193,234 81
Monies deposited in do.	11,285 02
Notes of the Branch in circulation	111 552 25
Cash on hand,	35,584 74

The above statements of the situation of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, at the dates annexed to them respectively, is respectfully submitted to the joint committee of both houses of the legislature by their obedient servant.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, *Pre'st.*

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Derbiges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16-tf

Stop the Runaway.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 4th instant, a negro woman named MARY, about 37 years of age, had on when she went away, a check cotton frock, a wool hat, and a very large cotton shawl of different colors. Any person bringing her home, or securing her, so that I get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded. W. W. GRAVES.

January 88. 3 tf

HISTORY OF THE

LATE WAR

In the Western County,

IS now published and ready for delivery to Subscribers at the subscription price of *Two Dollars and a Half*. As the work contains 100 pages more than was expected when the prospectus was first issued, the price will be advanced *Fifty Cents* to non-subscribers. It will be sold at JAMES W. PALMER's Book Store on Main street, and at the REPORTER COUNTING HOUSE, at *Three Dollars*.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. 49-tf

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

PRICE CURRENT—New-Orleans, Jan. 15.

Bagging Kentucky, 20 a 25 cts.
Beef, K. mess—*none.*
cargo—*do.*
Coffee, lb. 20 a 22 cts—*dull.*
Cordage, Am. 11 a 13—*sales.*
baling, 10—*dull.*
Cotton, 1st quality, 26 a 27—*sales.*
2d do. 24.—*do*
Flour, bbl. superfine & fine 10 a 10 50.
bakers 11.
Middlings 5.
Hams & Bacon, 15 a 18.—*dull.*
Hemp, K.—*none.*
yarns, 8 a 9.—*dull.*
Hog's lard, 13 a 14.—*sales.*
Lead, pig and bar, 7.—*do.*
Meal, corn, kiln dried, bbl. 3 a 3 50.
Peach Brandy, gall. $1.
Pork, K. mess, 20.—*scarce.*
Porter, Am. draft, 9 a 10—*none.*
Sassafras root, ton 50 a 60 dolls.—*none.*
Sugar, country, prime, 9 a 10.
Tobacco, K cwt. 11 a 12.—*dull.*
Whiskey, gall. 60.

EXCHANGE.

On London,	5 per cent. above, nominal.
On France,	5 francs per dollar
On Baltimore,	5 do. below.
On Philadelphia,	2 do. do
On New-York,	Par.
On Boston,	2 do. above.
SPECIE,	1 do do.

Duborg's P. C.

New Orleans, Jan. 14.

A report has reached town from the Balize, which augurs much for the cause of Mexican Independence. Gen Victoria, the patriot commander, in the intendency of Vera Cruz, after having taken a convoy of 200 mules, laden with silver, from the capital, had marched to Tampico, of which he got possession without loss, the royalists saving themselves on board their vessels. The possession of Tampico will open at once a channel for supplies of every kind reaching the patriots in the interior

In addition to the above, it is said that there are a number of those who fled from Tampico, on board of a Spanish vessel now in the river.—*L'Ami des Lois.*

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb 1.

The bill to repeal the compensation law, and all laws on the same subject, from and after the end of the present session of Congress, yesterday passed the Senate? and, having passed both Houses, now wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

The bill to erect the western part of the Mississippi Territory into a State, yesterday passed the Senate, and will now come before the House of Representatives. There are some who prefer that the whole territory should be included within the limits of the new state, instead of a part of it which this bill contemplates. This will probably be a subject of discussion in the House, when the bill is taken up.

FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

We have received by the Minerva, Paris papers, printed in English, to the 26th of Nov They afford but little

Cambaceres had returned from his tour through Holland. The process against Gen. Grouchy had been referred to a second council of war. The exportation of all bread stuffs had been prohibited, and a bounty given on that imported. It was reported that Count Dillon was shot in a duel. The Chamber of Peers was soon to be lighted with gas. Mr. Canning on the 24th had a private audience of the King. Several persons found guilty of murder at Nismes, were to be executed—Numerous vessels had been lost on the coast of France in the gales of November. The high price of corn at Toulouse had occasioned some riots, and the venders were obliged to reduce the price by the mob; the military, however, restord order, and the markets proceeded.—It was supposed the instigators of these seditious movements would be proceeded against. King Jerome Bonaparte, now Count Montfort, who was at Hamburg, had put on mourning on account of the death of the King of Wurtemberg.

FROM PORT AU-PRINCE.

Captain Prentiss, of the schr. Susan, who sailed from Port-au-Prince, on the 1st instant, informs, that advices were received there four days previous, that Christophe was on his march, and within 39 miles of the place. In consequence of this intelligence, Petion immediately ordered out 7000 men, and had already organized 6000, who were on the march to meet the enemy. It was expected the forces of the rival chiefs would meet each other on the day Captain S. sailed.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following persons were appointed on Monday last, to be Directors and Cashiers of the Branch Banks, established by the Bank of the United States, in the city of Washington, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Lexington Ky.

AT WASHINGTON.

Richard Cutts,	Thos. Tudor Tucker,
Thomas Munroe,	J. Deane, Alexandria,
B. Thruston,	Thomas Swann, do.
R. C. Weightman,	W. Smith, Georgetown,
G. Bomford,	W. S. Chandler, do.
G. Graham,	Richard Parrott, do.
Wm. Brent,	

Cashier—RICHARD SMITH.

AT CINCINNATI.

Martin Baum,	George P. Torrence,
Jacob Burnett,	W. Sterritt, Chillicothe
James Findlay,	John Sutherland,
Daniel Drake,	John S. Gano,
James Riddle,	Hugh Glenn,
John H. Piatt,	James Keys,
David K. Estee,	

Cashier—GARSHAM WORTH, of Albany.

AT LEXINGTON.

James Morrison,	John H. Morton,
John W. Hunt,	John T. Mason,
James Prentiss,	Cuthbert Bullitt,
James Taylor,	William Morton,
John H. Hana,	A. S. Barton,
Wm. T. Barry,	Alex. Parker.
John Tilford,	

Cashier—J. H. MORTON SALOMON, of Philad.

NORFOLK, JAN. 23.

By the Enterprize, from St. Domingo, we learn that Admiral Byron's squadron had not sailed from Aux Cayes on the 19th December. The Admiral himself had sailed with two vessels about the 12th, for some port on the Main, carrying with him General *Bolivar*, his staff, and a few soldiers, composing the van of his army. The remainder of the squadron, consisting of 10 or 12 sail, were to follow with all convenient speed with the main body of Bolivar's army, which was destined for Venezuela. This expedition is said to be very formidable.

Extract of a letter to a commercial house in Baltimore, received by an arrival at New-York, dated BORDEAUX, Nov. 29.

"There has been a great change here of late in favor of a liberal policy. The friends of the constitution have gained the ascendancy, and persecution has been put down. The ultra royalists have been obliged to change their tone, and with but few exceptions, cry now in favor of the king and the constitution. The change has been sudden and complete, and is much to be rejoiced at.

"You will have received ere this, the French budget for 1817; the deficits of 1814, 1815 and 1816, amount to *francs* 83,051,150
The budget for 1817, calls for 1,008,294,957
The revenue of 1817, including the new taxes, is computed at 774,600,000

Deficit *francs* 31,4294,957

To meet which, the ministers demand thirty millions of '*Rentes*' to be placed in their hands, to be accounted for in the budget of 1816.

"To aggravate the above evil, the crops of wheat have been short. Bread is scarce and high—6 sous per lb The merchants are obliged to subscribe more than a million of francs for the purchase of wheat for Bordeaux. This scarcity ought to have been foreseen and provided against sooner by the minister of the interior, Mr Laine.

"We have little or no wine this year, and what we have is very indifferent indeed. And as it is, it is selling for 300 to 400 francs per ton, and is totlily unfit for exportation—Furth proof Armagnac brandy would cost 800 a 810 francs on board.

"Wheat per 150 lbs. French, is worth 35 francs. Flour per barrel 62 francs. The government now grants a premium of two and a half francs per 100 lbs. for wheat and flour imported under any flag. Rice is selling at *50 a 55* per cwt,"

A LIST OF THE ACTS,

Passed the 25th session of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

An act to amend the act for the benefit of actual settlers, also to amend an act appropriating the vacant lands of this commonwealth

An act providing for a change of venue in the case of Isaac Callaham and others.

An act to establish election precincts in the counties of Washington, Knox, Fleming and Lewis.

An act for the relief of Sarah Burris.

An act for the relief of Andrew Barnett.

An act for the relief of William and Evan Dewes

An act for the relief of John Francis and Richard Slavy and Joseph Bennett and his associates

An act to establish a town on the Jefferson seminary lands.

An act to establish the town of Campbellsville in Green County.

An act to incorporate the Trustees of Allen Seminary.

An act giving further time to the purchasers of lots in the town of Lebanon in Washington County to improve the same.

An act for the relief of Joseph Woods.

An act to amend an act concerning venire men in this commonwealth.

An act further to regulate the payment of the debt due the commonwealth for the sale of vacant land.

An act for the relief of Catharine Bodine, and the widow and heirs of Nathan Barron, deceased.

An act for the relief of Frank Spilman late sheriff of Campbell county and of Spencer Adams late sheriff of Floyd county.

An act for the relief of Taylor and George Neel

An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Mercer.

An act more effectually to secure the navigation of the Beach and Rolling Fork of Salt river.

An act to amend the act entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts respecting the militia.

An act to amend the law authorising the appropriation of the land acquired by the treaty of Tellico.

An act to authorise the Trustees of Bowling Green to levy and collect a tax not exceeding two hundred dollars.

An act to amend an act establishing the election precincts in the counties of Washington, Knox, Fleming and Lewis, approved Dec. 21st, 1816.

An act to ascertain and make the division line between the counties of Woodford and Franklin.

An act for the relief of Zilpha Hicks, dec.

An act to amend the act entitled an act to regulate the town of Greensburgh.

An act further to regulate the Christian Academy and to amend the law establishing an Academy in the county of Caldwell.

An act to authorise the insertion of advertisements in the National Pulse, the Commentator and the Guardian of Liberty.

An act for establishing the town of Perryville.

An act for the relief of Hugh Henderson and others.

An act for the relief of Archeldus Vanhook late sheriff of Nicholas county.

An act authorising Floyd county court to sell part of their public ground.

An act for the benefit of Thomas Simpson.

An act to alter the time of holding the Chancery term of the Jefferson circuit court.

An act to incorporate the Hope Distillery company.

An act for the relief of Esther Smiley.

An act for the relief of John M'Comb.

An act for the relief of John Goodlet.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Sarah Ward deceased.

An act for the benefit of certain delinquent militia of the 27th regiment.

An act for the relief of Nehemiah Bravins.

An act concerning the town of Louisville

An act to incorporate the Henderson Library company.

An act to compel circuit Judges to reside within the bounds of their circuits.

An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Livingston.

An act for the benefit of Benjamin Fisher.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Edmund Taylor dec. of Campbell county.

An act for the benefit of the securities of William Johnson late sheriff of Shelby county.

An act for the relief of John M'Perrin sheriff of Barren county.

An act further to suspend the law process in certain cases.

An act to authorise the Trustees of Maysville to sell their public ground.

An act to prevent the circulation of private notes in this commonwealth.

An act concerning the town of Versailles and Glasgow.

An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Abram Rainey.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of John M'Afee.

An act to establish election precincts in the counties of Clay, Warren and Hardin and for other purposes.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Wm. Morgan deceased.

An act for the better regulation of the town of South Frankfort.

An act for the benefit of Caty and Rosa Bennett.

An act to provide for the collection of the revenue of Hopkins county for the year 1815.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Jackson and James W. Brand deceased.

An act to legalise certain proceedings of the Warren Seminary.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Caldwell county.

An act for the benefit of Joshua Coles.

An act for the benefit of Marlbro, a man of color.

An act to authorise the county court of Fayette to levy and collect a tax, not exceeding three thousand dollars, for the benefit of the Fayette Hospital.

An act authorising the sale of part of the public ground in the town of Danville and incorporating the trustees of the Danville academy and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Sally W. Baker.

An act for the benefit of William Wright.

An act authorising Rodolph Neel to build a mill on Green River.

An act to amend the act for the benefit of actual settlers; also to amend an act appropriating the vacant land of this commonwealth.

An act for the benefit of Henry Morlin.

An act for the regulation of the town of Scottville and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Isaac Greathouse.

An act authorising Daniel Weisiger to convey certain lots in the town of Frankfort.

An act for the relief of certain sheriffs of this commonwealth.

An act authorising the court for the county of Pendleton to sell part of the public ground

An act for the relief of the widows and children of William Harrell, John Stephens and William Harris.

An act to regulate the town of New-Castle in Henry county.

An act concerning the Greenville and Bethel seminaries.

An act to vest certain powers in the county court of Breckenridge county in relation to certain seminary lands.

An act further to regulate the Robertson academy in Adair county.

An act for the relief of George W. Morton.

An act for the benefit of Thomas Rankin.

An act concerning the town of Burksville.

An act authorising the county court of Jessamine to extend the limits and open the streets of Nicholasville.

An act relative to the register's office.

An act for the relief of Isaac Harel.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Richard M. Gano.

An act respecting the seat of justice in Caldwell county.

An act to regulate the town of Owenborough in Daveiss county.

An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of John C. Johnson dec.

An act for the relief of the trustees of the Jefferson seminary and for other purposes.

An act relative to the stream of Nolinn in Hardin county.

An act to amend and explain an act entitled an act to amend the act to ascertain the boundaries of and the processioning lands

An act for the benefit of the estate of David Niess, Isaac Ward and George Thompson, deceased.

An act to legalize the proceedings of the county court of Estill and for other purposes.

An act for the benefit of the heirs and representatives of David Johnson, Joseph Duppy and Robert Rankin dec. and for the benefit of William Breckenridge.

An act to provide for the sale of part of the public ground in the town of Hopkinsville and for other purposes.

An act increasing the powers of the trustess of the several towns in this commonwealth.

An act authorising the county court of Fayette to lease out a part of the public ground in the town of Lexington.

An act for the relief of David Miller.

An act for the relief of the devisees of Ludowick Oneal.

An act to incorporate the Winchester steam mill company.

An act authorising repairs to be made to the public buildings in the occupancy of the governor.

An act to incorporate the Petersburgh steam mill company.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate certain surveys in this commonwealth.

An act to detach the counties of Campbell and Boone from the third judicial district, further to regulate certain judicial districts in this commonwealth and to alter the time of holding the Fayette and Scott circuit courts.

An act to incorporate the Lexington and Louisville Turnpike road company, and to incorporate the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike road company.

An act to increase the active capital of the bank of Kentucky by authorising a sale of a portion of the shares reserved for subscription on the part of the state.

An act regulating Clerks' fees.

An act to incorporate the Green River Iron manufacturing company and the Licking iron company.

An act for a more speedy recovery of the custody of children or wards.

An act to encourage the publication of a Map of Kentucky.

An act authorising the sale of part of the public square in the town of Harrodsburgh

An act to alter the time of holding certain courts in this commonwealth.

An act authorising commissioners to open a road from Estill Court House leading by the Goose Creek Saltworks to the Wilderness road.

An act to amend an act more effectually to suppress the practice of dueling.

An act for the benefit of the Red River Works.

An act for the relief of Peter Sebert.

An act authorising the county court of Nicholas to convey the public ground at Ellisville.

An act to alter the division line between the counties of Pulaski and Wayne.

An act to amend the law respecting the towns of Millersburgh, Paris and Bairdstown and for other purposes.

An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Wilson Pickett deceased, and for the Executors and Devisees of Azariah Davis, deceased.

An act concerning the Fayette county court.

An act to alter the time of holding sundry courts in this commonwealth.

An act respecting the conveyance and also the division of the real estate of William Kenedy, Benjamin Beall and Jennett H. Beall late of the county of Campbell.

An act to establish an Hospital in the town of Louisville.

An act to change the venue in the case of William Montgomery.

An act to open a road from Mountsterling to Prestonburgh.

An act to allow additional Justices of the Peace to certain Counties in this Commonwealth.

An act concerning the Turnpike and wilderness road.

An act to authorise the trustees of the Woodford Seminary to sell part of their lot

An act for the benefit of Wm. Keddon.

An act for the relief of the administrators and securities of Samuel Ewing deceased, former sheriff of Mercy county.

An act for the benefit of Mary Ward and William Mars.

An act for the benefit of David Jones & John Mitchison.

An act to revive the act authorising the appointment of commonwealth's attornies.

An act providing for a change of venue in the case of Armstead Churchill.

An act for paying certain guards.

An act concerning Commonwealth's Attornies.

An act for preventing mill dams hereafter from being erected on Main Licking below the mouth of Fleming Creek.

An act for the relief of John D. Pierce.

An act for the appropriation of money.

An act concerning ferries in this Commonwealth.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to authorise the sale of part of the public square in the town of Harrodsburgh.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Edmund Eggleston, Jun. and Pumphrett Waller, deceased.

An act to regulate the town of Falmouth and for the benefit of the Harrison and Nicholas Academies.

RESOLUTIONS.

A Resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the Bank of Kentucky.

Appointing a joint committee to examine the public office.

Fixing a day in which to elect a Senator in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. W. T. Barry.

Fixing a day on which to elect a Senator for the next senatorial term.

To wear crape as a testimony of respect to the memory of the late Governor George Madison

For a recess of the General Assembly.

Approbatory of the conduct of Commodore Joshua Barney during the late war.

Appointing a joint committee to examine and report what repairs are necessary to be made to the house and lot occupied by the lieut Governor.

In commemoration of the victory at New-Orleans on the 8th January, 1815.

Pointing out the days on which to elect a public Printer, Treasurer and President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky.

Proposing an article of amendment of the constitution of the United States.

Requiring the auditor to make out a list of lands sold at the registers sale in November last,

Relative to the free navigation of the river Mississippi.

In relation to the law increasing the compensation to members of Congress.

Appointing a joint committee to examine a machine for breaking Hemp and Flax, invented by Thomas Pullen.

For publishing a certain number of copies of the Militia Law,

For a final adjournment of the Legislature,

To obtain certain information preparatory to the establishment of an armory in this commonwealth,

Declaring the sense of the Legislature with respect to an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his late excellency Geo. Madison,

Relative to a correspondence between this state and the state of Ohio and Indiana, on the subject of slaves passing through the territories of said states when making their escape from their owners.

Requesting the Executive of this state to transmit an addres to his excellency James Madison, President of the United States.

Company Orders.

Lexington, Feb. 4.

THE members of the Lexington Light Artillery Company, are ordered to parade in complete uniform, at their arsenal, on Saturday, the 22d instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. preparatory to firing a salute in honor of the day. Those of the company who are desirous to join in the festivities on the occasion, are informed that a dinner will be prepared for them, in common with the members of the other volunteer companies, and the citizens in general, at Mr. Postethwait's Inn, when it is hoped they will attend. By order of Captain M'Calla.

6-2 A. M'CULLOUGH, Serj't.

TAKEN UP by Evin Price, seven miles from Lexington, near South Elknorn, a dark BAY HORSE, 18 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, branded P on the near shoulder, both hind feet white, a small star and some saddle spots. Appraised to five dollars before

MATH. ELDER, J. P. F. C.

Sept 9 6-3

LANDS at Auction.

Will be sold at my Auction Room,

THIS DAY,

At 12 O'clock,

27 TRACTS OF LAND,

Amounting to 30,463 1-2 ACRES.

The terms of sale will be made known at the Auction Room, at the time aforesaid.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

Monday, Feb. 10.

AUCTION.

A gentleman wishing to dispose of his

LIBRARY,

Will offer it for sale at Auction, on Thursday next, at D. Bradford's Auction Room, amongst which are many scarce and choice books—also a very valuable Atlas, and a valuable double barrelled Fowling Piece. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.

Bakers Wanted.

TWO or three BAKERS wanted, to whom good wages will be given.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

Lexington Alluvion Mills, Dec. 16. 4-1

CASH—FOR TOBACCO.

CASH will be given for a few hogsheads of prime Tobacco, by

MORRISON, BOSWELLS & SUTTON

January 24, 1817. 4-tf

Flour, Wheat & Corn.

THE subscribers continue to purchase the above articles.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

February 3d, 1817. 5-tf

ALLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.

THE subscribers have erected a large BAKE-HOUSE, at their mills, on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Warehouse, where baking is extensively carried on They have now on hand a quantity of buiscuit, of the following kinds viz: Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They hav also commenced the baking of Loaf Bread; such of the citizens who please to favor them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles', on Cross-street, between Main & Main Cross-streets, & at the house of B. Blount, on Short-street, between Upper & Mulberry-streets. BRADFORD & BOWLES.

January 23 4—

Fayette county, set.

TAKEN UP by George Colvert, about 3 miles from Lexington, Leestown road, one SORREL HORSE, ten years old, 14 hands 2 inches high blemish on his right eye, small star, some white hairs on his shoulders, appraised to $30, by David W. Ruth & Wm. Dickson, before me this 9th Nov 1816.

O. KEEN, J. P.

A copy. Test,

ABNER FIELD, Jr. d. c. f. c. c. 4*—

Jessamine County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by James Campbell, living near the Shaker ferry, a SORREL HORSE, with a blaze face, some saddle spots in his back, about 4 years old, and about 14 3-4 hands high, shod all round. Appraised to $34, before me, this 18th day of November, 1816.

A copy. Test,

4-* JOHN METCLE, J. P. J. C.

LOOK HERE!

A FEW weeks ago, some person, whose name I do not remember, gave me a horse to sell to the highest bidder He appeared a suspicious character, and on examination he became alarmed and went off, saying he would be back the next day and satisfy me. It appears to me he must have stolen the horse; now if the owner will come and prove the property he may have him He is a dark brown color, and is 16 or 17 hand high.

Jan 11. 5-3 HUGH CRAWFORD.

Lost,

ON the 30th of January, on the road between Lexington and Georgetown, a small bundle of paper, in which there was a diamond, and two dollars and fifty cents in cash. Whoever finds it, and delivers the diamond to the printer or myself, may have the money. THOS. T. BURNS.

Lexington, Jan 31. 5-3

NOTICE

Kentucky Mutual Assurance Company, against losses by Fire.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on Monday the 3d of March next, at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, in Lexington, at 12 o'clock, for the choice of a President and twelve Directors. All persons who have made insurance in this office are requested to attend.

Feb. 1. 5-4 W. MACBEAN, Tk.

For Rent,

A SMALL and convenient BRICK HOUSE & LOT, for a small family, on Main-street, above the Post-Office, for one year—application to David Tod or myself. C. CARR.

Jan. 18. 3-3

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a young man qualified for keeping a public bar—also, one thoroughly acquainted with keeping books. The most satisfactory evidence as to integrity and good character, will be required—and good wages will be given by the subscriber, at the Indian Queen Tavern, Lexington.

Jan. 7. 5-3 BENJ LANPHEAR.

N. B. Also wanted, two trusty negro women, at the above establishment. 5-3

A Great Coat Lost

A new drab great coat with a large cape and pink flannel lining, was taken from my house a few nights since—satisfactory compensation will be made on its return.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS.

January 30, 1817

Fayette County, set.

TAKEN up by William Roman, five miles from Lexington, on the Hickman Road, one DARK BAY MARE, seven years old, thirteen hands two inches high, no brands, shod before, some white on her left hind foot. Appraised to Ten Dollars by E. Porter and R. Wright, before me this 24th day of January 1817.

6—3* O. KEEN J. P.

THE

KENTUCKY ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1817,

Is just published and for sale at this Office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

☞ Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

TAKEN UP by Randol Hayley, living in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, on the Iron-works road, one SORREL MARE, three years old next spring, has a blaze face, the right eye lid torn, flaxen mane and tail, about four feet high. Appraised to ten dollars, this 2d day of Dec. 1816. A true copy from the record.

3-* JAS. WOOD, J. P. F. C.

PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Masonic Diplomas,

For sale at this Office.

Charles Crimmens,

HAIR CUTTER, WIG MAKER &c.

Next door to Capt Postlethwait's, Main street,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock

Elegant Razors,	Eau de Cologne,
Razor Strops and Paste,	Lavender,
Soaps of all kinds,	Antique Oil,
Hair Brushes,	Dolls,
Combs & Comb Brushes,	Powder Puffs,
Gentlemens' Gloves,	Clothes Brushes,
Suspenders,	Shaving Soap,
Tooth Powder & Brushes,	Wash Balls,
Tweezers,	Court Plaister,
Led Pencils,	Sealing Wax,
Pomatum,	Playing Cards,
Shaving Boxes,	Pocket Glasses, &c. &c.

Just received from New-Orleans, 100,000 best Spanish Segars, which may be had very low by the box or small quantity. 1-0.

Advertisement.

I AM authorised by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlot about 66 feet on Main-street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.

Lexington, Dec 5, 1816 50—tf

CARDING & FULLING

[At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.]

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.

Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.

August 15, 1816. 34-tf

Lexington Lancaster

SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a condition to be occupied by all my school—the rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connexion with three gentlemen, whose acquirements entitle them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in our power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing.

Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter, Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter, [music and drawing separate charges] nothing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of Books kept in the Lancasterian School, shewing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination. J. P ALDRIDGE.

December 18, 1816—53

*** The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will it is presumed, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children of respectable parents, will as usual be received and taught gratis.

Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR,

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House,

HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Bain, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1-tf.

THE RED RIVER

IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely NEW, and in high operation; making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported Iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, December 21. 53 tf

☞ NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, lately from the state of New-York, having rented Samuel Ayres' SCHOOL ROOM, a few doors from the corner of Main and Mulberry-streets, proposes to receive Scholars therein, both male and female, to be taught in one or more of the following branches of literature, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar & Geography—Also, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry with their application to mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surveying of Land and Navigation—Also, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, Gauging, Dialing and Book-keeping, by single or double entry. The subscriber having been engaged in the tuition of YOUTH about sixteen years, in several parts of America, in which he had the patronage and support of the generous public, certificates of which he can produce. For further satisfaction he refers to Samuel Ayres or Elisha Allen, of this town. Feeling conscious that his diligent attention to his pupils, will not fail to produce the desired effects. Every favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

☞ An EVENING SCHOOL will also be held in the same room. CORNELIUS WING.

Lexington, January 2, 1817. 1-t

TOBACCO.

THE highest price will be given for prime TOBACCO, at the Lexington Ware-house

DANIEL HALLSTEAD.

Jan. 1, 1817. 1

GEORGE SHANNON,

Attorney at Law,

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.

9-tf February 25, 1816.

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Negro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road. A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 19. 47-tf

JULIUS GUINAND Watchmaker,

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. Postlethwaits tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.

Lexington, Sept 23. 39

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS,

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.

Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.

33 August 7th, 1816.

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

John Norton, DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]

HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816. 34—

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816 10-

The Coach Making Business

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

150 *BARRELS*

BROWN SUGAR,

For Sale by

WILLIAM C. BELL,

At his store on *Cheapside*—opposite the Market-house.

47 Nov. 18

NEW GOODS, *CHEAP FOR CASH.*

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past.—such as Sensha ws, Lutestrings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816. 20tf

TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throstles of 108 spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Roving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold altogether or separately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow. &c &c. &c.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-tf

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of

French, India and British GOODS,

In addition to his former assortment which will render it complete. Prompt payments being made for the same, he will be enabled to sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices for cash.

Wanted 8.000 yards Tow Linen.

Half Cash and half Goods will be given.

85-tf August 1816.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF

Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves.

JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W GRAVES.

Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Queens, Glass & China } Ware. Also Wines & Brandy. Young Hyson & Imperial } Teas.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to suppiy the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for *TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes,* at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

The Third Volume

Of Bradford's Edition of the

LAWS OF KENTUCKY

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing nearly finished. The publication will be delayed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the ensuing session of the general assembly. It will then comprehend all the General Laws which have been passed since the publication of the second volume, and the three volumes contain the whole statute laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with a complete copy of the laws will do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very short time on hand when the third volume is published

Nov 18 47

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENTELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,

English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, & *NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,*

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEENS' WARE.
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

47 November 20.

Bear and Otter Skins WANTED.

SAM'L. & GEO. TROTTER, & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime

BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18. 1-

JOHN POTTER,

No. 16, South Front-street, Philadelphia,

WILL purchase Goods at Auction for Kentucky Merchants, for 2 1-2 per cent, and will warrant them cheaper than they can buy. Money, or good drafts must be remitted. Reference to ELISHA WARFIELD, Esq. Lexington.

43-19t* October 21.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAWKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to JOSEPH H. HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.

Lexington, March 26, 1816 20tf

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Scott Circuit Court, July Term, 1816.

Jonathan Robinson, complainant
vs.
The Heirs of John Stiles deceased, Defendants, } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the parties by their attornies, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of David and Cornelia Galbreath late Cornelia Stiles, are non-residents of this Commonwealth; it is ordered that unless the heirs of the said David and Cornelia Galbreath do appear here on or before the third day of the next Term and answer the Complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and that a copy of this order, be inserted in some authorized paper agreeably to law.—A copy from the records in my office. Attest,

1-8w BENJ. S. CHAMBERS, c. s. c. c.

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this Extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELTINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz From the superior conveniencies of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN,

Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-tf

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and pay their respective balances; and those having demands against them, to bring forward their accounts for settlement.

JOHN FRY,
W. CARSON.

August 1, 1816. 34-

☞ The business of the above concern will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber.

JOHN FRY.

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupola for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 1, 1816.

IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment, hopes by his attention to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers. JABEZ VIGUS.

August 5, 1816. 33—

Conveyancer's & Scrivener's Office.

DANIEL GILES has established an office in the room lately occupied by Daniel M. Payne as a law office, in Lexington, where he offers his services to the public in the line of his profession. He offers to write all kinds of Deeds of conveyance, Deeds of Trust, Mortgages, &c. to keep and Post Book and Accounts for Merchants and Mechanics, on the plainest and most approved plan, and on the lowest terms. He pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of any business entrusted to his care.

Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

HOGS BRISTLES.

JOHN LOCKWOOD continues to give the highest price in CASH for cleaned combed HOGS BRISTLES, at his Brush Manufactory on Main street, two doors below the Post-office.

Lexington, December 7th, 1816. 50-6t

B KARRICK, *TAILOR,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again removed to his old stand on Main-cross street, next door to Mr. Shaw's Hat Factory, where his old customers and others can have their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the best terms.

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES wanted.

Dec. 16. 51

FOR SALE,

721 Acres first rate LAND—42 acres cleared. 2 Situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

D14. 51tf WM. TOD.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to contract for a quantity of WHEAT, and CORN.—Also, PORK, BACON, and WHISKY, and a quantity of WHISKY BARRELS—for which they will pay the highest price in Cash, on delivery. J. & T. G. PRENTISS

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1816. 49-tf

FLOUR, CORN.

A QUANTITY of the above articles wanted, for which the highest price in CASH will be given—They must be delivered on the Ohio or Kentucky rivers, before the 1st of March next.

WILKINS & ERNEST.

They have onhand a small quanty of prime ORLEANS SUGAR by the barrel.

Lexington, December 23d, 1816.—52-tf

Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual.—

Two or three *JOURNEYMEN TINNERS* would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL.

Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7—tf

WEAVING.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has removed to one of widow Russell's houses in Jefferson-Street, where he continues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask and Diaper figured Carpets, Counterpanes, Double Coverlids, Burdye, Huckaback, Satinets, &c. &c.

36tf GEORGE THOMSON.

Real Estate & Negroes For Sale.

FOR SALE, the House and Lot on which I now live, and the corner of Main cross and Water-streets. It is one of the best stands in Lexington for business. As any person desirous of purchasing will wish to see the property, further description is needless. Also a Negro Woman and Girl. The woman about 30 years old, and the girl about 12. For terms apply to JOHN BRIDGES.

Lexington, Dec. 30. 53

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

8tf Cincinnati, February 19—

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on the 7th Nov 1816,

RESOLVED, That the market days for the New Market-house, be changed from Wednesdays and Saturdays to Tuesdays and Fridays; and that the public be notified thereof in the public papers—The change to take place from and after the passage of this resolution.

Attest,

R S TODD, C. B. T. T. L.

LOOK HERE!

GEORGE COONS having taken the LEXINGTON BREWERY, formerly in the possession of Mr Coleman, informs the farmers that he is now reday to purchase BARLEY, HOPS & WOOD. Those who have Barley would do well to call immediately. December 16. 51-tf

CAUTION

WHEREAS, my stock and farm have been much injured by persons passing through on foot and horse, this is intended to inform such strollers that I shall positively make an example of all such transgressors hereafter. For S. TEGARDEN,

W. H. TEGARDEN.

December 12. 51-tf

Candles & Soap.

HAVING undertaken an agency for the Lexington WAX AND TALLOW CHANDLERY, Joshua Humphreys offers for sale by the quantity or single box at his commission house Main street MOULD & DIPPED CANDLES & SOAP, of a superior excellence and beauty, on terms which he believes will be entirely satisfactory to purchasers.

He solicits that those who want supplies of these articles will try them, he believes they will afterwards find it their interest to purchase from no other. 52-tf

FOR SALE.

A CHEAP bargain for cash or good crop Tobacco, a strong Pennsylvania made road WAGGON, at my farm, near Lexington, on Henry's mill road. JACOB LAUDEMAN.

N. B. Cash or merchandise will be given for Tobacco. Dec. 22. 51-tf

KENTUCKY GAZETTE, *EXTRA.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY F. BRADFORD JR.
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) Monday, February 10, 1817.

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Direct Tax of the U. States for 1815 on the following described property situate in this state, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the Collector in whose district the said property lies, that the Tax had become due and payable; the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax due thereon, with an addition of 20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the Collector's Office, in the town of Lexington, in the county of Fayette, on the 7th day of April, 1817.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Names of Taxable Persons.	*Counties in which situate, and Description of Property.*	*Amt. payable*

BOURBON COUNTY.

		D. C.
John Ashby	1450 acres on Main Licking	16 96
Henry C. Bruce		10 93
Thomas Boyd		2 73
Benjamin Beall's heirs		1 95
Ditto		0 98
Wm. Brown	an undivided moiety of 180 acres on Hinkston	3 51
Leonard K. Bradley		17 55
John Bedell		11 70
Robert E. Cummens	377 1-2 acres of land, waters of Licking	7 42
Agnes Clarkson		3 12
William & F. Coleman		5 44
Isaac Davis	400 acres on Stroud's creek, head of Licking	23 40
Thomas Elliott's heirs	2000 acres with several improvements on Stoner	117 00
Henry Foster		3 88
William Flemming	400 acres on Hinkston's fork of Licking	7 80
Dan. Greening		5 85
Thomas Griffith	1 Lot 130 by 65 ft. in Murfreesburgh, with Dwelling &c.	2 92
John Green		95 59
James Hamilton	1125 acres near the Blue Licks	10 97
D. Fleurnoy		15 79
Willis Fields		7 02
John W. Holder	584 1-2 acres on Stoner	51 27
Rachel Houton		1 87
Aaron Lewis	1250 acres on Stoner's fork of Licking	7 31
Ditto	2 tracts of 250 and 200 acres on Flat Lick, fork of Licking	5 26
John M'Dowel		11 70
L. M'Guire		31 20
M. Mathery		0 58
John M Dowell		11 70
James M'Dowell		93 60
James Morrison		117 00
Henry Miller		65 70
George Penn		1 17
Ann Parberry		5 60
W. Philips jr.'s heirs	1600 acres on the waters of Licking	5 85
Enoch Smith		9 98
William Taylor		7 80
Caleb Tate		23 04
James Trabue's heirs		91 67
Druzilla Thoruburn		39 09
Elijah Wright		4 85
Thomas Watkins	2 tracts on Cooper's Run, 400 and 250 1-2 acres	22 29
Wm. C. Webb	2 tracts of 1000 acres each on Licking	78 00
John D. Williams	2 tracts, 99 and 1500 acres, on Hinkston's fork of Licking	37 42
Ditto	588 acres on Boyd's creek	13 76
Wm. Young	1000 acres on Licking, 2000 acres on Stoner, and 200 acres on Stoner's fork	81 90
Same	400 acres and 200 acres, waters of Hinkston	5 65

BRACKEN COUNTY.

W. Alexander's heirs	1000 acres on the north fork of Licking	3 90
Young Bree		1 38
B. Beall's heirs		1 17
William Chambers	250 acres near the Ohio	0 97
Thomas Hoit	2700 acres on Locust creek	5 26
Jonathan Jackson	150 acres on Main Licking	1 17
Thomas Posey sen.	856 acres on North Licking	6 68
Ramsay Bowiware	150 acres on the north fork of Licking	1 17
Jarvis Thomson	100 " on Kincaid, with a cabin thereon	0 89
Ann Thornton	750 " on the north fork of Licking	5 85
John Young	148 1-2 acres on Licking river	1 92

MASON COUNTY.

D. S. Broadrick	1 Lot on Main st. Washington, with Dwellinghouse, and 1 " on Water st. " with log ditto	5 07
John Bacon	2 tracts, 712 1-3 and 437 1-2 acres, on Beasley's creek, with improvements	32 50
Robert Barns	30 acres on the north fork of Licking	10 58
William Boyer	20,698 acres, Killakanick	40 36
John Barnett	25 993 " on Salt creek and Killakanack	50 68
N. B. Beall	2450 " on the Ohio, and 480 acres on Limestone run	28 47
B. Beall's heirs		0 20
John Carey	1 Lot in Maysville, on Water st. containing half an acre	1 75
William Cribbs	1 " in " on Front st. " half an acre	1 17
J. Canby & others	1 " in Washington, on Main st. with Dwelling &c.	4 68
	1 " in " on Back st. half an acre	
Thomas Canby	1 " in Maysville, on Third street, with Dwelling &c.	11 76
James Campbell's heirs	3 Lots in Maysville, half an acre each	5 85
John Campbell	59 acres on Stone Lick, two log cabins	1 17
Campbell & Hicks	240 " on Licking	2 8
Robert Clarke	90 " on "	0 35
Eliza Collins & others	1216 1-2 acres on Little Sandy	4 78
William P. Duvall	5000 acres on Ohio river	11 70
John P. Duval	9000 " on Licking	35 10
Dan. Durbin	100 " on north Licking	3 12
Eliza Dean	263 acres, with improvement	0 58
Squire Grant	630 " on north fork of Licking	12 67
P. Gatewood exr. of B. Sanders	2000 " on Tiger	7 80
John Gibson	200 " on north fork of Licking	3 12
H. Halldiet	150 " on Canada creek, with improvements	4 68
Thomas Hughes	2500 " on Ohio river, and 190 acres on Cabin creek	41 96
Peter Gatewood	1000 " on Sycamore creek	11 70
John Hoomes	2409 " on Licking	14 09
Edward Hackley	1000 " on Cabin creek	3 90
William Hunter	5548 " on Licking	81 54
Thomas Hite sen.	300 " on "	0 39
Hugh Jones's heirs	100 " on Lee's creek	2 92
Thomas Longley sen.	107 " on Johnson's fork	8 00
Dennis Morgan	237 1-2 ditto on Lee's and Beasley's creeks	6 47
J. M'Kee	50 acres on Cabin creek, with improvements	0 90
Wade Mosby	1488 " on Ohio, and 2883 1-2 acres on Johnson's fork	16 92
John Moylan	26,800 ditto on Killakanick	103 35
George Mason	2,248 ditto on Tigert's creek	4 42
Samuel Martin	300 ditto on north fork of Licking	11 70
Thomas Mitchell		1 95
Daniel Osburn	297 1-2 ditto on Lee's and Beasley's creeks, with two cabins	6 47
Abner D. Peyton	3335 acres	13 06
John Patrick	158 " on Licking	0 62
Thomas Pleasants	2000 " on "	15 60
Lucy Price	8000 " on Tiger's creek	31 20
Alexander Reed	600 " on Blanes's fork of Sandy	2 34
Jesse Richardson	980 " on Licking	3 82
N. Tillinghurst	3274 1-2 ditto on the waters of Ohio	12 77
G. H. Taylor & Co.	1500 acres on ditto	29 26
P. G. Voorhies	200 " on Locust creek, and 5000 on N. fork of Licking	97 78
Abm. Vaneet	2130 " on the waters of Ohio	12 46
Robert Rutherford's heirs	1350 " on Johnson's fork	42 12
Tilman Weaver	749 " on Licking	7 36
Francis West	5040 " on "	19 50
George Williams	1450 " on north fork	10 04
John B. Winnams	250 " on Cabin creek, and 2160 on south fork	16 22

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

William Bilbo	400 acres on Flemming creek	2 34
Thomas Bell sen.	1250 " on —— Lick creek	3 66
William Baker	33 " on Brushy fork, with improvement	1 30
B. Beall's heirs		1 79
Leonard Cheany	277 3-4 acres on Licking	1 95
Carr, Flemming & Co.		0 98
Robert Combs		5 85
John Durham	200 acres on Licking	0 78
John Galbreath	125 "	0 78
Thomas Harbert	100 "	0 39
Thomas Indicut		1 99
Thomas Jones's heirs	4000 " on Brushy Fork	31 20
Moses Indicut		0 59
Aaron Indicut		0 58
William Preston	half of 200 acres on Licking, including the Upper Blue Licks	3 90
William Smith	100 acres on 5 Lick creek	0 39
David Thomson	3250 " on Johnson's fork	9 51
Nathaniel Thomson	500 " on ditto	1 95
Robert Thomson		1 85
Anthony Thomson		1 95
Henry Thomson		7 80
E. Vaughn		1 95
Robert Wilson	15 acres on Indian creek	0 58

LEWIS COUNTY.

Thomas Anderson		0 76
Benjamin Aills	600 acres on Quick's Run	3 90
David Bell	500 " on Ohio river	3 90
G. Evans	1500 " on Kennekanick	0 59
John Fowler	5000 "	9 75
Daniel Greening	3000 " on Salt Lick creek, with creek	7 02
John Peters	83 " on Ohio river	1 94
Lewis Peters	83 " on ditto	1 94
William Peters	83 " on ditto	1 94
James Piper	150 " on Quick's Run	1 95
Simon Smith	42 " and 9 acres	0 94
A. Stainton	769 " on Cabin creek, with improvements	12 00
A. Thomsoh	650 " on Ohio river	12 67
Jonah Thomson	8350 acres	8 14

SECOND DISTRICT.

Names of Taxable Persons.	*Counties in which situate, and Description of Property.*	*Amt. payable.*

FAYETTE COUNTY.

		D. C.
W. S. Austin	700 acres on North Elkhorn	54 60
John Brown's heirs	62 " on Cane run	9 75
Elenor Ewen	9 " on Floyd's fork, with one cabin	0 53
Thomas Ervin,	150 " on Boonsborough road, with cabins, and 37 1-2 ditto on Winchester road	24 13
G. R. C. Floyd	250 acres on Boon's creek	4 88
John Franks	55 " on waters of Hickman	4 29
Samuel Franklin	10,000 " on Kentucky river	39 00
S. Fox's heirs	50 " on Davis's fork of Elkhorn	3 90
R. Graves's heirs	2 " on Raven creek, with Grist Mill	1 37
Thomas Gist	1000 " on Elkhorn	39 00
Thomas Garner	40 " between Georgetown and Henry's Mill roads, with 1 brick dwellinghouse and outhouses	21 18
John Greene	4000 " adjoining Vaughn's military survey	156 00
John Haggin sen.	300 " on Elkhorn, three or four cabins	23 40
D. Jamison	490 " on Kentucky cliffs	1 95
John Murphy	124 " on head waters of Hickman, with dwelling	19 53
John M'Call	140 " on Boggs's fork, with Grist Mill &c. and 1 lot of ground in ✕ Plains, with dwelling	11 90
John Marshall's heirs	170 " on Cane run, six miles from Lexington	13 26
John Overton	25 " on Clear Creek W. C. and 400 on Hickman creek	5 85
Walter Preston	250 " on Stroud's road, with dwellinghouse	14 63
John Patrick	68 " on forks of Elkhorn, & 250 on Dry Branch W.C.	8 86
John Smith	163 " on Elkhorn, with some cabins	9 65
James Smith	82 " on Cane run, with log dwelling	11 79
M. Tuttle	500 " on the Kentucky river	3 90
B. Thruston	1 brick dwelling, corner to Market and First sts. Lexington	29 25

JESSAMINE COUNTY.

John Bruce	150 acres on Hickman creek	5 85
B Beall's heirs	200 " on Hickman waters	0 78
J. Crockett jun.	4 " with dwellinghouse and outhouses	3 90
Roland Letcher	24 " adjoining Nicholasville	3 12
Samuel M'Dowell sent	200 "	3 90
John Murchie	1433 1-2 ditto	14 50
William Penicks	107 acres	2 13
Moses Reynolds	100 " on Kentucky river	0 78
W. S. Waller	1121 "	4 37

WOODFORD COUNTY.

Bigham, Reece & Co.	250 " between Greer's and Clear creeks	14 63
Charles Barrett	200 " on Clear creek	3 90
Charles Binns	979 " on the Kentucky	7 64
A. Crockett	1500 " on Clear creek	18 82
Thomas Castle	2 lots in Murtonsville	1 56
M. Clifford	1 " in "	0 59
E. Carr	50 acres on Glenn's creek, with some cabins	0 98
J. Hounes	816 " on Clear creek	12 72
R. Hollinsworth	93 "	5 74
John Jones	95 " on Tanner's fork of Clear creek	5 93
James Mitchell	40 " on Kentucky river	0 47
James M'Dowell	300 "	46 80
John C Owings	1000 " on North and South Elkhorn	58 50
Robert Perry	115 " joining the lands of Nathaniel Hart	8 90
S. Prather	200 " on Clear creek	7 83
Alexander St. Clair	901 "	10 54

LOGAN COUNTY.

George Booker	702 " on Muddy river	4 68
George W. Ball	1500 " on Black Lick fork	11 70
Jesse Barnett	150 " on Big Muddy creek	0 59
—— Crewis	1000 " on Mote's creek	7 80
Nimrod Duncan	233 1-3 ditto on Muddy river	1 99
—— Huston	70 acres adjoining Whitaker's land	0 59
Edmund I. Lee	2000 " on Black Lick fork	13 65
Jacob Mifford	160 " on Clifty	0 73
Thomas Posey	666 2-3 ditto	7 02
—— Slaughter	1750 acres on Muddy river	15 60
Adam Shephard	333 " on Muddy creek	0 60
Sproule, Armstrong & Co.	730 " on the road from Nashville to Russellville	19 50
Colonel Thruston	1000 " on Muddy river	7 80
Richard Taylor	330 1-3 ditto on Red river	2 59
	660 acres on ditto	7 80

BUTLER COUNTY.

—— Callaway	300 acres	1 17
G. Caldwell's heirs	400 "	1 55
James Drake	150 "	0 59
Jesse Davis	600 " Indian Camp creek	2 35
—— Duvall	400 " on Green river	3 12
John Garnett	500 " on Little Muddy creek, 200 ditto	5 45
J. A. donori	4000 " on the waters of Green river	15 60
Burwell Harris	250 " on the north side of ditto	1 95
Alexander Monsgomery	1000 " on Indian Camp	7 80
—— M'Farlin	1600 " on ditto	7 80
May, Banister & Co.	25,000 ditto on Welch's creek	28 74
Abraham Murry	2830 acres on Big Bend of Green river	22 04
Thomas Massie	384 " on Green river	2 73
John Osborn	2000 " on Rinfro	15 60
Isaac Shelby	300 " on Welch's creek	2 34
Gabriel Slaughter	400 " on Green river	3 12
—— Slaughter	2323 " on Big Muddy creek	17 16
S. Thomson's heirs	600 " on Green river	4 68
Thruston & others	800 " on Muddy river	3 12
Charles Wilkins	300 " on Big Bend of Green river	2 34
Charles Wilkins & Co.	6900 " on ditto of ditto	53 82

WARREN COUNTY.

Henry Banks	1200 acres Salt Lick c. 400 do. 1666 2-3 do. Casper's river	21 84
John Cook	100 ditto on Green river	0 39
P. Perkins	666 2-3 do. on " "	1 37
Thomas Brough	400 ditto on " "	1 17
W. Ballandine	300 ditto on " "	0 78
Jos. D. Porter	100 ditto on Cumberland	0 39
—— Crafford	1333 1-3 ditto on mouth of Buck creek	15 60
Elijah Craig	1000 ditto on Drake's run	3 90
William Campbell	3000 ditto on Big Barren river	23 40
—— Froggett	200 ditto on Buck creek	2 34
M. Findley	100 ditto on Gasper's river	0 78
James Herndon	200 ditto on Drake's creek	0 78
—— Jackson	500 ditto on Barren river	17 16
William Kerr	383 1-3 ditto on Big Barren river	0 59
William Lee	1000 ditto on Barren river	11 70
Sarah W. Lapsley	4000 (about) acres, Drake's creek &c.	39 00
—— Lee	1500 acres, mouth of Gasper's river	7 80
Mandaville	1000 ditto on Bay's Fork	7 80
Barthew Martin	500 ditto on Sulphur ditto	4 88
Gabriel Mumpain	1000 ditto on Bay's ditto	11 70
John M'Allister	100 ditto on Clifty	0 39
Isaac Reese	275 ditto on Barren river	2 58
Widow Rogers	1100 ditto east side of Drake's creek	2 34
—— Rose's heirs	1500 ditto with improvements	19 50
P. Slaughter	666 2-3 ditto at the mouth of Gasper's river	4 88
—— Steele	1200 ditto S. F. of the Spread Eam	4 68
Jacob Stephens	700 ditto Gasper's river and improvements	7 41
	200 ditto improved, 200 ditto, 300 ditto	5 27
Robert Todd (R. S.)	140 1-3 ditto	1 64
Wayeoff & Clarke	267 ditto on Jennings's creek	1 95

BARREN COUNTY.

Charles Anderson	225 acres on Beaver creek	3 07
—— Bray	666 2-3 ditto on Skegg's creek	5 20
—— Bosley	1000 ditto on ditto	8 90
G. Bush	1000 ditto on Peters's creek	7 80
Z Bruff	1000 ditto on Indian creek, 400 ditto on Beaver 1000 ditto on Peters's c.	10 14
Carter Beverly	800 ditto on Peters's creek	6 24
Thomas Buskirk	600 ditto on Beaver creek	5 85
John Carney	1000 ditto on White Oak branch	8 90
R Coalson	1000 do on Beaver, 1000 do on Skegg's c.	15 65
B. Callender	1000 do. on Big Barren, 1333 1-3 on ditto	13 65
G. Carrington's heirs	859 ditto on Beaver creek	6 63
—— Carter	1000 ditto on Cany fork	5 85
William Clark	223 ditto on Skegg's creek	1 56
J Clarke's heirs	1000 do. on Green R 800 do on Gasper's do.	9 36
Duncan, Ingram & Co.	2300 do. on Little Barren, 1000 do 284 do.	14 56
John Edlo	1116 ditto on Barren river	5 44
R Finnie	333 1-3 ditto on Peters's creek	1 95
James Finnie jun.	166 2-3 ditto on ditto	1 29
John Finnie	166 2-3 ditto on ditto	1 29
William Garnett	225 ditto on Skegg's creek	3 12
—— Gibson	1000 ditto on ditto, with improvements	11 70
Benjamin Harrison	2000 ditto on Indian creek	11 70
H. Holt	2000 do on Beaver c. with improvements	31 29
John Hobday	300 ditto on Boyd's creek	1 76
M Harvie's heirs	100 ditto on Skegg's creek	0 78
Mark Hardin	15 ditto with dwellinghouse, 200 d. 200 do. 200 ditto Swamp Lick 100 do. 177 ditto, 100 ditto, 150 ditto	16 49
John T. Hawkins	2000 ditto on Fallen Timber	15 60
W. Jameson jun	250 do adjoining Hull's Grove, 100 do.	3 61
William Kerr	250 ditto on Puncheon Camp creek	2 93
John Lee's heirs	1333 1-3 ditto on Skegg's creek	10 39
J. A. Mitchell & Co.	500 do on Big Barren, 150 and 290 ditto	0 88
—— M'Gaw	670 do. between Skegg's and Beaver creeks	1 95
Jeremiah Muse	966 2-3 do. on S. fork of Little Barren	6 05
Hudson Martin	200 ditto on Peters's creek	1 17
James Mitchell	400 ditto on Little Barren	0 78
John Obannion	400 ditto on ditto	1 56
Wallie Overton	333 4 do. adj'ng. Glasgow, with impvmts.	0 98
John Preston	1090 ditto on Beaver, with improvements	17 00
John Palmer	200 ditto on Spring creek, with ditto	1 56
—— Quarles	1000 ditto on Skegg's creek	2 93
W Rountree	250 ditto on E. fork of Barren river	0 20
Thomas Reynold's heirs	509 1-3 do. on Indian c. 1500 on Big Barren	10 76
Nat. Rountree	109 ditto on Beaver	2 34

Names of Taxable Persons.	Counties in which situate, and Description of Property,	Amt. payable. D. C.
BARREN COUNTY, CONTINUED.		
John Sugart	50 acres on Sinking creek	0 78
B. Swearinger's heirs		65 41
David Shaffer	2000 ditto on Indian creek	7 80
Bryan Sloan	2000 ditto on Hacker's branch	7 80
Matthew Sample	400 ditto on Glover's creek	0 78
John Summers	100 ditto on east fork of Barren	0 78
James Swift	64 3-4 ditto on Skegg's creek	0 25
W. S. Vernon	200 ditto on Little Barren	0 78
J. W. Wooldridge	2000 ditto on east fork of Barren river	1 95
S. Williams	200 ditto on Mills's creek	1 95
Amos Wileman	194 ditto	2 65
W. Wright	1000 ditto on Skegg's creek	7 80
William Wallace	280 ditto on ditto	3 90
John Walker	300 ditto on Little Barren river, 193 do.	2 34
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
Robert Andrews	400 acres on Marrowbone creek	3 12
William Bickley	533 1-3 ditto on ditto	8 33
Charles Bickley	466 2-3 ditto on ditto	3 64
William Heid	33 1-3 ditto	0 78
Arthur Hopkins	1200 ditto on Crocus creek	18 72
Samuel Harner	200 ditto on Jewill's creek	0 78
Daniel Lister	182 ditto on Crocus „	2 13
Morris Loyhead	549 ditto on „ „	7 49
J M'Garland	400 ditto on Willie's „	1 95
John Mediock	100 ditto on Galloway „	0 30
John Mahone	125 ditto on Sulphur „	0 24
Benjamin Rice	200 ditto on Marrowbone creek	1 30
James Rice	281 ditto near Burksville	5 48
Henry Sheffy	69 ditto near „	3 23
John & James Rice	1145 3-4 do. mouth of Marrowbone creek	17 83
LINCOLN COUNTY.		
John Bryan for W. Ball	250 acres on Fishing creek	1 37
B. Barns		39 00
A. Buckhamon's heirs	85 (about) acres on Dicks river	0 98
A Campbell's heirs	400 acres on Buck creek	3 12
J Clarke's heirs	1000 ditto on Hanging Fork	7 80
Richard Dallam	155 ditto, 200 ditto	0 69
Old M. Fisher	200 ditto near Ezekiel Brown's	0 78
Benjamin Head	500 ditto on Hanging Fork	5 85
John Henderson	62 ditto on Dicks river	1 70
W. Henry	350 ditto on Pine Lick creek	1 37
J.C. Johnson & E.Collins	3332 ditto	13 00
John Logan	62 1-2 ditto, 62 1-2 ditto, 57 1-2	0 72
Benjamin Logan	62 1-2 ditto	0 73
John Mukes	700 ditto on Dicks river	13 65
J. A. Mitchell & Co.	280 do. on Dougherty's creek, 250 and 220 on Dicks river	0 72
William Preston	half of 1000 ditto	3 90
Bird Prewitt	156 ditto on Cedar creek	0 61
Andrew Read	200 ditto on Carpenter's ditto	3 90
John Spears	266 ditto on Hanging Fork	2 59
Francis Smith	1225 ditto on Rockcastle river	1 76
James Thompson		0 59
Presley Thornton	8100 ditto on Buck creek	7 02
L. Vimont for —— Barns	10,000 ditto	9 75
Nicholas Wilcox	500 ditto	1 95
John Williams	53 d on Dicks R. 412 1-2 in Mason cty.	5 09
Philip Yeizer sen.	425 ditt , 8000 ditto on Rolling Fork	5 55
CASEY COUNTY.		
Robert Bell	621 acres on Casey's creek	1 82
James Bell	100 ditto on Trace Fork	0 19
Elijah Craig	369 do. 100 on Rolling Fork, Lincoln cty.	0 92
Samuel Carey	1333 3-4 ditto on Sloan's „	3 90
James Caldwell	130 ditto on Salt Dicks river	0 38
C. Duvall	1000 ditto on Rolling Fork	0 96
Thomas Dolton	3000 ditto on Little South Fork	5 85
William Edminson	1000 ditt , 500 ditto on Casey's creek	2 93
Martha Edmuson	300 ditto on Casey's creek	1 17
M. Edminson	500 ditto on „ „	1 17
Thomas Gooch	2300 acres on south fork of Rolling Fork	1 23
William Guthrie	200 ditto	1 56
Ezekiel Gibbs	100 ditto on Fishing creek	0 20
Richard Gibson	200 ditto on Trace Fork	0 39
John Garland	15,187 1-2 ditto on N. side of Green river	14 82
Thomas Hite	100 ditto on Salt river	0 78
Patrick Henry's heirs	500 ditto on South Rolling Fork	0 98
Jonathan Haines	400 do. on Green R. with improvements	4 68
John Henderson	1000 ditt on north fork	7 80
Daniel Low	1 lot in Liberty	0 12
Thomas Lillard	200 acres on Rolling Fork	0 39
William Lyne jun.		2 34
Alexr. Miller's heirs	60 ditto on Green river	0 47
Michael M'Nealy	100 ditto on Salt „	1 95
James Martin	320 ditto on Brush creek	1 95
Humphrey May	100 ditto on north fork	0 78
Henry May	1000 ditto on „ „	3 90
Jos. Montgomery	195 ditto on Green river	1 52
John M Kinley	200 ditto on S. fork, 97 do. on Green river	1 17
Will. Morton	400 ditto	1 56
Henry Neff	500 ditto on N. fork	1 95
James Overstreet	1 lot in Liberty	0 23
William Prentiss	10,000 acres north side of Green river	17 55
Duly Roundtree	300 ditto on Green river	0 59
Bowen Runnells	100 ditto on Brush creek	0 39
—— Runnells	900 ditto on Dry fork	3 51
Samuel Runnells	600 ditto on South Rolling Fork	1 17
N. S Tatum	170 ditto on Fishing creek	0 33
Bowman Taylor	100 ditto on Goose „	0 78
William Ware	482 ditto on Casey „	0 62
S. Week's heirs	250 ditto on „ „	0 49
Robert Wallace	400 ditto on Fishing „	0 78
Matthew Walton	800 ditto on N. fork	6 71
Jesse Williams	92 ditto on Fishing creek	0 78
ADAIR COUNTY.		
Willis Alexander	200 acres on Crocus	0 39
Robert Beaugh	666 ditto on Leather Wood	2 60
E.Collins & J C Johnson	500 do. on Little Barren, 3332 on Dicks river, Lincoln county	14 95
William Fields	656 ditto on Grescy creek	1 28
J. M. Foster	100 ditto on Russell's creek	0 89
B I Finget	408 ditto on Casey „	2 39
David Graham g'd'n.	100 ditto on „ „	0 39
Robert Grisson	400 ditto on Crocus	2 34
—— Graham's heirs	200 ditto	1 17
M. M'Clannahan	983 1-3 do. on Russell's creek	1 95
Stephen Morrison	400 ditto on Glenn's „	0 78
Jesse Mills	8 tracts, 1367 acres	1 66
John Phillips	42,629 acres	41 54
William Reynolds	1388 ditto on Little Barren	5 41
Daniel Richardson	686 2-3 ditto on Leather Wood	2 67
Frederick Riperton	195 do. 107 1-2 do. with improvements	3 34
Robert Steel	333 1-3 ditto on Big creek	1 36
Richard Shirley	200 ditto on S. fork	0 78
Thomas Shirley	400 ditto on E. fork of Little Barren	3 90
Paul Pegg	100 ditto	1 17
Elias Wingate	700 ditto on Russell's creek	0 39
—— Young	500 ditto on Big „	1 95
KNOX COUNTY.		
John Ashford	212 acres on Cumberland creek	0 78
William Alexander	1300 ditto on Robertson „	0 78
Zachariah Belshe	2000 ditto on Yellow „	0 98
James Coleman	6000 ditto 3500 ditto on Savee river	12 35
Henry Crest	429 and 420 ditto on Laurel river	4 52
W. Chapman's heirs	150 ditto	0 27
Green Clay	300 do. 1000 do. 1000 do. 320 do. 350 do.	3 98
William Berry	200 ditto on Calfico	1 17
A. Dubonse	6000 ditto on Cumberland	11 70
James Garrard	500 ditto	0 97
Richard Hollinsworth	2500 ditto	5 85
Frederick Harris	1000 ditto	0 97
Hicks & Mitchell	800 ditto	1 56
William Howell	200 ditto on Cumberland river	1 17
James Lovelsen.	1 lot in Barbourville, with dwellinghouse	0 39
John Mitchell	600 ditto on Big Racoon creek	0 78
William Moore	224 ditto on „ „ „	0 39

Names of Taxable Persons.	Counties in which situate, and Description of Property,	Amt. payable. D. C.
John Overton	6500 do. Laurel R. 500 do. 2000 Yellow c.	8 78
David Prewitt	691 1-2 ditto, Laurel river	1 30
Robert Patton	11,356 ditto, Richland creek	11 70
Alexander Smith	200 do. Cumberland. 100 do. Richland c.	5 85
John Savery	10,000 ditto on Cumberland	19 50
George Smith	1500 ditto on „	5 85
Enoch Smith agent	218 do. on Clear Fork of ditto	4 12
Col. George Thomson	2000 ditto on Rockcastle	3 90
Terah Tamplin	1000 ditto on „	1 95
L. L. Todd	880 ditto. Hazle Patch	2 34
Archibald Woods	900 ditto with improvement	7 02
ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.		
John Bryant	506 acres, 100 do. 300 ditto, 600 ditto, on Dicks and Rockcastle	9 36
Mason Clark	3 tracts, 2500 acres S. fork of Cumberld.	4 68
Green Clay	1500 acres, 1000 ditto on Rockcastle	9 75
James Knox	800 ditto, 1000 do. 1500 do. 1500 ditto, 10,206 ditto, 239 and 150 ditto	27 05
John Moore	100 ditto	0 39
J. M'Gavock	243 ditto on Skegg's creek	1 95
G. Stonesepher	400 ditto on Rockcastle ditto	4 68
Thomas Stewart	800 ditto on Skegg's ditto	1 56
H. Taylor & Lane	14,800 ditto, 10,000 ditto	48 36
William H. Taylor	1400 ditto on Rockcastle	3 90
Samuel Taylor's heirs	1000 ditto, 500 ditto	4 39
Joseph Weldon	100 ditto on Roundstone	0 56
PULASKI COUNTY.		
John Arnold	500 acres Deep c. 400 do. Fanbush do.	2 34
A. Barnett	500 ditto Buck creek. 250 ditto	7 80
—— Bowls	200 ditto on Flat Lick	1 56
Daniel Broadhead	500 ditto, 250 ditto	7 80
Daniel Floree	700 ditto on Pittman's creek	2 73
Thomas Kennedy	400 ditto, 110 ditto	6 40
John Montgomery	400 ditto on Main Marsh creek	1 56
Richard Norrell	2994 ditto on Cumberland	7 80
C. Perkins	238 ditto on Fanbush creek	0 39
William Phelps	100 ditto on Barney's Branch	1 17
F. Riperton	100 ditto on Pittman	0 39
A. Sneed	100 ditto, 690 ditto in Wayne.	5 03
P. Skidmore	500 ditto	1 95
Shepherd, Morsly & Co.	700 ditto on Buck creek	1 17
WAYNE COUNTY.		
Thomas Cacneal dec.	700 acres on Cumberland	5 46
John B. S. Ewen	1 lot in Monticello	0 78
Robert Easley	200 acres	1 17
William Mitchell	200 ditto on Sinking creek	1 30
John Nicholas	200 ditto on Meadow „	1 56
Reed & Ford	900 ditto on Cumberland	7 80
Edward Singleton	6 tracts on „ 1179 acres	13 65
George Wallace	1 lot in Monticello	1 56
SEVENTH DISTRICT.		
CLAY COUNTY.		
James Coleman	9178 acres on S. fork Ky. R. & Goose creek	35 80
Archibald Murphy	500 ditto on Goose creek	3 90
John Savary's devisees	5000 ditto on do.	19 50
Robert Trabue	1000 do. on middle fork, with impvmnts.	5 85
Robert Wickliffe	6800 ditto on S. for of Kentucky river	2 34
Jona. Williams	20,000 ditto on Rockcastle and Kentucky	78 00
John Wilson	116000 ditto on the middle N. fork of Ky.	15 60
George Walker	200 ditto on Goose creek	0 39
R. Rutherford's heirs	6437 2-3 do. on S. fork of Rockcastle river	12 55
Francis Clark		15 60
Jacob Miller		0 78
R. Taylor		1 30
Stewart's heirs		4 68
GARRARD COUNTY.		
John Burdett	100 acres on Gilbert's & Suger creek and Dwelling	4 68
Anthony Bartlett	500 ditto Sugar creek	1 95
H. P. Bufford	350 ditto on Dicks river, with impvmts.	27 30
Mary Davis	80 ditto on Walnut meadow fork of Paint Lick	1 56
—— Herrington	370 ditto on Ky. river, with two cabins	2 93
Lewis Hogan	100 ditto on do. with one cabin	1 95
Ebza Hogan	90 ditto on do. with one dwelling	1 75
William Mitchell	100 ditto on Paint Lick creek	1 56
Aaey Morehead	100 ditto on Silver creek	1 95
Cha. Morehead's heirs	100 ditto on Long Branch	1 56
Thomas Nelson	175 ditto on White Oak creek	6 82
Levi Owsley	100 ditto	2 76
John Pope		1 95
L. B. Parmer	52 do. on Sugar creek & 2 small houses	0 98
Jessee Richardson	360 do. on Drake's creek, with impvments	8 42
John Scott	1 lot in Lancaster ½ an acre at mouth of Hickman	6 63
W. Taylor, execr.	2 lots in Lancaster, with dwelling house	2 34
Jacob Lee's heirs	500 acres on Sugar creek	1 95
Thomas Todd	1443 ditto on Paint Lick creek	8 58
MADISON COUNTY.		
Samuel Black	1200 acres on Drowning creek	1 17
Thomas Baldwin	100 ditto on Kentucky river	0 58
Silas Brown	166 1-3 ditto on Tate's creek	1 37
Frederick Burdett	1511 ditto on Station Camp creek	0 59
Joseph Bickley	1000 ditto on do.	0 39
W & L. Coleman & brths	1000 ditto on Hays' fork of Silver creek	11 70
Andrew Crockett	1000 ditto on Paint Lick creek	7 80
M. Cosby	100 ditto on Tate's creek	0 59
Robert Clarke	170 ditto on mouth of 4 mile creek	3 12
ditto	300 ditto on Ky. river, with some cabins	2 73
Weaden Dunbar	70 ditto on Muddy creek	0 59
J Degraffinreidt	1692 ditto on Round Stone creek	1 66
Mary Elliott	120 ditto on Kentucky river	1 95
Isaac & James Estill	200 ditto on Muddy creek	3 90
Thomas I. Garrett	1 lot near Richmond, with brick house	2 34
William Glenn	19 acres on Silver creek	0 25
Martin Gentry	66 ditto on Taylor's fork	1 95
Abr. Humphreys	5437 ditto on Rock Castle & Silver creeks	1 12
Robert Henderson	3850 ditto on S. fork of Station camp creek	1 50
John Jacobs	600 ditto on Paint Lick, 400 acres on do.	19 50
Oliver Loudon	2650 ditto on Station Camp creek	2 34
Jona. Longstreth	1000 ditto on do.	0 39
Abraham Morgan	300 ditto on Tate's creek	5 85
R. B. Moran g'd'n.	300 ditto on Muddy creek	3 90
George Pearson	200 ditto on Otter creek	3 90
Thomas Quinn's heirs	527 ditto on Tate's creek	6 12
Alexander St. Clair	500 ditto on Silver creek	5 85
Thomas Singleton	64 ditto on ditto	0 49
F. West's assignees	10,158 ditto on ditto	39 60
MERCER COUNTY.		
John Caldwell	510 ditto on Clark's run	29 83
Peter Casey	700 ditto on Chaplin	2 05
C. Duvall, sen.	226 ditto on Chaplin river	0 88
S. Engleman	200 ditto on ditto	0 78
David Graham	260 ditto on Salt river	4 05
John Griffin	309 ditto on Chaplin	1 20
Squire Grant	300 ditto on Kentucky river	1 17
David Hall	125 ditto on Deep creek	0 78
Mark Hardin	400 ditto on Shawnee run, 315 acres on do. 149 acres on Salt river	31 78
William Logan	837½ acres	1 56
J. Mandaville	1000 ditto on Chaplin	3 90
Jonas M'Cormick	52 ditto on ditto	4 68
James A. Pearce	459 ditto on Salt river	12 52
Benjamin Roberts	500 ditto on Kentucky river	3 90
H Skipwith	198 ditto on Dick's river	3 09
Thomas Todd	1400 ditto on Deep creek	8 58
S. W. Venable	500 ditto on Chaplin	1 95

JOHN H. MORTON, *Collector*
designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the State of Kentucky.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Lexington K. Janugry 25th, 1817.